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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1769.

Advertiſement.

WHEREAS the following Advertiſement appeared in Meſſieurs Green *&* Ruſſell's *Paper of laſt Monday, viz.*

"William Bant

"HAS Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, a "General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable "for the approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell at his "Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, by Wholeſale and Retail, as "cheap as can be purchaſed at any Shop or Store in "Town."

THIS is to aſſure the Public that it was inſerted without Order and by Miſtake of the Printers, being an old Advertiſement ſent them laſt Summer, and intended for that Seaſon only. The ſaid William Bant further aſſures the Public, that as he chearfully ſigned the Agreement for Non-Importation, he has not, neither will he, on any Conſideration whatever, break the Engagement he thereby laid himſelf under; and hopes the Public, eſpecially his Cuſtomers will not neglect him, in Conſequence of ſuch an egregious, though inadvertent, Error on the Part of the Printers only.

Boſton, May 9, 1769. WILLIAM BANT.

BOSTON.

AT the Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, on Monday laſt, the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe reported the following Draft of Inſtructions; which being ſeveral Times diſtinctly read, was accepted by the Town, *Nemine Contradicente.*

To the Honorable JAMES OTIS, and THOMAS CUSHING, Eſqrs. Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have once more received the higheſt Teſtimony of the Confidence and Affection of your Conſtituents, which the Conſtitution has impowered them to exhibit. The Truſt of repreſenting them in the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province. This important Truſt is committed to you, at a Time when your Country demands the Exertion of all your Wiſdom, Fortitude, and Virtue; and therefore it is preſumed, a free Communication of our Sentiments, cannot but be agreeable to you.

The firſt Object of your Attention is the Privilege of that Aſſembly of which you are now choſen to be Members. The Debates there muſt be free. You will therefore exert yourſelves to remove every Thing that may carry the leaſt Appearance of an Attempt to awe or intimidate. As the Aſſembly is called to ſet in the uſual Place, common Decency, as well as the Honor and Dignity of a free Legiſlative, will require a Removal of thoſe Cannon and Guards, as well as that clamorous Parade which has been daily around the Court-Houſe ſince the Arrival of His Majeſty's Troops; and at ſome Times while the higheſt Court of Judicature has been ſitting there on the Trial even of Capital Cauſes. When this Grievance ſhall be removed, and the Debates of the Aſſembly ſhall be free, it will be natural to enquire into all the Grievances we have ſuffered from the military Power: Why they have been quartered in the Body of this Town, in Contradiction to the expreſs Words, and as we conceive, the manifeſt Intention of an Act of Parliament? Why the Officers who have thus violated our Rights, have not been called to Account, and dealt with as the Law required: Whether the Meaſure taken by the Governor of the Province, in appointing an extraordinary Officer to provide Quarters for the Troops, was not an Evaſion of the Act of Parliament made for the Billeting and Quartering his Majeſty's Troops in America (the profeſſed Rule of their Conduct) and deſigned to elude the Clauſe of ſaid Act purpoſely providing for the Convenience of American Subjects, and their Security againſt an Exceſs of military Power! Why the repeated Offences and Violences committed by the Soldiery, againſt the Peace, and in open Defiance and Contempt of the Civil Magiſtrate and the Law, have eſcaped Puniſhment in the Courts of Juſtice? And whether the Attorney-General has not, in ſome late Inſtances, unduly exerciſed a Power of entering "*Nolle proſequi*," upon Indictments, without the Concurrence of the Court, in Obſtruction to the Courſe of Juſtice, and to the great Encouragement of Violence and Oppreſſion.

And as the Quartering Troops here has proved the occaſion of many Evils, we do earneſtly recommend to you, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for a ſpeedy Removal of them.

Should the Expence that has been incurred in providing Barracks for the Troops, and ſupplying them with Neceſſaries, be required of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, we do in the moſt ſolemn and expreſs Manner enjoin you, by no Means to comply with ſuch a Requiſition. If the General Court is a free Aſſembly, no Power upon Earth has Authority to compel it to pay this Money: Should it ever be deprived of its Freedom, it ſhall never, with our Conſent, be made an Engine to drain us of the little Money we have left.

Another Object of great Importance, and which requires your earlieſt Attention, is a late flagrant and formal Attack upon the Conſtitution itſelf: An Attempt, not only to deprive us of the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of our Charter, but the Rights of Britiſh Subjects. We have ſeen Copies of Letters publiſhed here, authenticated by the Clerk of the Papers to the Honorable Houſe of Commons, the Contents of which muſt have awakened the Jealouſy of the Country——the Deſign of the Writer is ſufficiently apparent: And conſidering his Station, as Repreſentative of the firſt Perſonage in the Empire, and the Rank of the Miniſter to whom he addreſſed himſelf, we cannot wonder that Credit has been given to his Letters in Great-Britain, and that they have already produced Effects alarming to the Colonies, and dangerous to both Countries. It is therefore expected that you uſe the whole Influence you may have, that the injurious Impreſſions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual Antidote may be adminiſtred, before the Poiſon ſhall have wrought the Ruin of the Conſtitution.

It is unneceſſary for us at this Time, to repeat our well known Sentiments concerning the Revenue, which is continually levied upon us, to our great Diſtreſs, and for no other End then to ſupport a great Number of very unneceſſary Placemen and Penſioners. We have only to add, that our Sentiments on this Subject are in no Reſpect changed; and we expect that you purſue with firm Reſolution and unremitted Ardor, every Meaſure that may tend to procure us Relief; never yielding your Conſent to, or Connivance at the leaſt Encroachment on our Rights.

Next to the Revenue itſelf, the late Extenſions of the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, are our greateſt Grievance. (a) The American Courts of Admiralty ſeem to be forming by Degrees into a Syſtem, that is to overturn our Conſtitution, and to deprive us entirely of our beſt Inheritance, *the Law of the Land.* It would be thought in England, a dangerous Innovation, if the Trial of any Matter *upon Land* was given to the Admiral: It would be thought more threatning ſtill, if the Power of Confiſcation, over Ships and Cargoes, for illicit Trade, was committed to that Court: But if the Forfeitures of Ships and Cargoes, large Penalties upon Maſters, and ſuch exorbitant Penalties as the Treble Value of Cargoes, upon every Perſon concerned in Landing unculſtomed Goods, were by Act of Parliament appointed to be tried by the Admiral, the Nation would think their Liberties irrecoverably loſt.

This, however is the miſerable Caſe of North-America! In the 41 § of the Statute of the 4th of George III. chap: 15. we find that "*all the Forfeitures and Penalties, inflicted by this, or any other Act of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, which ſhall be incurred there, may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered in any Court of Admiralty, in the ſaid Colonies.*" Thus, theſe extraordinary Penalties and Forfeitures are to be heard and tried—not by a Jury—not by the Law of the Land—but by the civil Law and a ſingle Judge! Unlike *the ancient Barons*, who anſwered with one Voice "We "will not, that the Laws of England be changed, "which of old have been uſed and approved," the Barons of *modern* Times ſeem to have anſwered, that *they* are willing thoſe Laws ſhould be changed, with Regard to America, in the moſt tender Point, and fundamental Principle!

And this Hardſhip is the more ſevere, as we ſee in the ſame Page of the Statute and the Section immediately preceeding "That all Penalties and Forfeitures, which ſhall be incurred in Great-Britain, ſhall be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record in Weſtminſter, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland reſpectively." Here is a Contraſt that ſtares Us in the Face! A partial Diſtinction that is made between the Subject in *Great-Britain*, and the Subject in *America*!! The Parliament in one Section, guarding the People of the *Realm*, and ſecuring to them the Benefit of a Trial by *Jury* and the Law of the Land, and by the next Section depriving *Americans* of thoſe important Rights.—Is not this Diſtinction a Brand of Diſgrace upon every American? a Degradation below the Rank of an Engliſhman? Is it not, with reſpect to us, a Repeal of the 29th Chapter of MAGNA CHARTA (b) "*No Freeman ſhall be "taken or impriſoned or diſſeiſed of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Cuſtoms, or outlawed, or exiled, or any "thereviſe deſtroyed, nor will we paſs upon him, nor "condemn him, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or "the Law of the Land.*" Engliſhmen are inviolably attached to the important Right expreſſed in this Clauſe which for many Centuries has been the nobleſt Monument, and ſtrongeſt Bulwark of their Liberties. One Proof of this Attachment, given us by a great Sage of the Law we think proper to mention, not for your Information, but as the beſt Expreſſion of the Senſe of your Conſtituents. "*Againſt this ancient and fundamental Law, and in the Face thereof, ſays Lord Coke, "I find an Act of Parliament made, that as well Juſtices "of Aſſize, as Juſtices of Peace, without any finding "or Preſentment of twelve Men, upon a bare Information for the King before them made, ſhould have full "Power and Authority, by their Diſcretions, to hear and "try Men, for Penalties and Forfeitures.*" His Lordſhip, after mentioning the Repeal of this Statute, and the Fate of *Empſon* and *Dudley*, who received the full Weight of the national Vengeance for acting under it, concludes with a Reflection, which if well conſidered, might be ſufficient to diſcourage ſuch Attacks upon fundamental Principles. "*The ill Succeſs of this Statute, "and the fearful End of theſe two Oppreſſors, ſhould deter others from committing the like, and ſhould admoniſh "Parliaments, that inſtead of this ordinary and precious "Trial by the Law of the Land, they bring not in abſolute "and partial Trials by Diſcretion.*" Such are the Feelings and Reflections of an *Engliſhman*, upon a Statute, not unlike the Statute now under Conſideration, and upon Courts and Judges not unlike the Courts and Judges of Admiralty in America.

(a) The formidable Power of theſe Courts, and their diſtreſſing Courſe of Proceedings, have been ſeverely felt within the Year paſt; many of your Fellow Citizens having been worn out with Attendance upon them, in Defence againſt Informations for *extravagant* and *enormous* Penalties. And we have the higheſt Reaſon to fear from paſt Experience, that if no Relief is obtained for us, the Properties and Liberties of this unhappy Country, and its Morals too, will be ruined by theſe Courts, and the Perſons employed to ſupport them.

We therefore earneſtly recommend to you, by every legal Meaſure, to endeavour that the Power of theſe Courts may be confined to their proper Element, according to the antient Engliſh Statutes; and that you petition and remonſtrate againſt the late Extenſions of their Juriſdiction: And we doubt not, the other Colonies and Provinces, who ſuffer with us, under them, will chearfully harmonize with this, in any juſtifiable Meaſures that may be taken for Redreſs.

We need not here take Occaſion to inſtruct you, That while you in the moſt ample Manner teſtify your Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, you ſtrenuouſly aſſert and maintain the Right of the Subject, jointly or ſeverally to Petition the King; or to declare it as our clear Opinion, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives in any one Province, has an undeniable Right, whenever a juſt Occaſion ſhall offer, to communicate their Sentiments upon a common Concern, to the Aſſemblies of any or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions for Redreſs of a general Grievance.

Then the Meeting was further adjourned to the 22d Inſtant.

Previous to this Adjournment, the Town unanimouſly expreſſed their high Satisfaction on being informed that the Merchants had ſo ſtrictly adhered to their late Agreement relative to a Non-Importation of European Merchandize, and VOTED, that it be and hereby is RECOMMENDED to the Inhabitants not to purchaſe any Goods of thoſe few Perſons who have imported any Articles in the Veſſels lately arrived from Great-Britain, not included in ſaid Agreement; but on the contrary to uſe their Influence to promote in the Way of Trade, the Intereſt of thoſe Gentlemen who have freely preferred the future Welfare of their Country and all North-America, to any preſent Advantage of their own.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The Slitting Mill at Milton begins to cut Hoops and Rods To-morrow, and will continue ſo to do every Day this Week.

Captain Peter Dolliver arrived at Cape Anne laſt Week from Oporto. On the 22d of April, in Lat. 42: 30 N. Longitude 47: 30 Weſt, he ſpoke with Captain William Fullerton from St. Vincent, in the Snow Vilot, belonging to Liverpool, and thence bound, in Diſtreſs, having loſt his Mainmaſt, and had two of his Hands and three Boats waſh'd overboard, and Part of his Broad Side drove in, he loſt the Sails belonging to the Maſt, which have him down on his Beam Ends, in which Situation he continued Twelve Hours; afterwards he got her before the Wind in order to ſcud, but ſhipt a Sea in his Stern, which drove in his Dead-lights, fill'd his Cabin with Water, and damaged all his Proviſions. Capt. Dolliver ſupply'd him with what Proviſions and other Neceſſaries he could ſpare.

We hear from Brooklyn, that on Monday the firſt Inſtant, there was Spinning Match at the Houſe of Iſaac Gardner, Eſq; of that Town, where Forty-Six Ladies met and Spun Sixty Skeins of Linnen Yarn, each Skein containing Twenty Knots; and they Carded and Spun Forty-five Skeins of Cotton and Tow Yarn, and generouſly gave their Work.

Thurſday Morning His Majeſty's Ships Romney and Huſſar ſaluted each other on an Exchange of Captains. Capt. Conner having taken the Command of the Huſſar, and Capt. Parker of the Romney.

|| Barnards Letters ſee Page 163. & vide Page 790. ‡ 2 Corrupt Judges who were deſervedly hanged. a vid. Merchants Agreement pa. 1969. b vid. arrival of Troops pa. 263. † vid Billeting act. pa. 274. c vid Charter pa. 1074.

e vid Molaſſ. Act. pa. 9-Glaſs Act pa. 735. Vol 1.

(a) vid Journal of Trinity pa. 3288.

vid. a Liſt of the Judges of the New-Court page 379.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, March 3.

"In respect to public Concerns, every Thing is carried on with a high domineering Hand, both with regard to our domestic and American affairs quite contrary to the Sentiments of the wise and virtuous Part of the Nation. The Majority in the House of C——s is so great, and so venal, that they vote any thing they are directed; and all our Hopes of Redress now seem to rest in the Expectation, that they will speedily go such Lengths, that the People will bear no longer. We hope, for, nay, we doubt not, the Firmness of the Americans, that they still calmly, without the least Rioting, or Disobedience to the Laws, abide by the constitutional Principles they have so universally adopted. I met and consulted with the rest of the Manchester Merchants, to whom the Memorialist of the Philadelphia Merchants was addressed; and was lately in London, and consulted my Friends there, and some among those of high Rank; but it was the unanimous Opinion, that if any Attempt in Favour of Friends were made now, we should miscarry; and that it was better to wait for a more favourable Opportunity. —I am of Opinion that Contingency is not far off."

We learn from London, that about the beginning of March, the Merchants, to whom the Memorial of the Merchants of this city was addressed, were going to lay the same before the House of Commons, when the Resolutions of the Assembly of New-York arrived, which so exasperated the House that they would not look at our Memorial, but hove it aside, and resolved to do nothing in the American affairs, and said the New-Yorkers were as rebellious as the Bostonians.

It was confidently reported in London, that a vessel was actually dispatched for America, to carry over several persons from this continent.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Friday Evening last arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, with the February and March Mails:——He left Falmouth the 8th of March, therefore cannot bring so late News as we have by Way of Boston.

By the London papers, &c. we learn, that the Ministry are reduced to their last shifts, and are asking addresses from the people of England to his Majesty, in favour of their conduct in office, for which purpose the justices who rode the circuit in March, were ordered to promote addresses in every county; in several of them they have been obtained by low arts, signed by a few hirelings. In consequence of the above ministerial petition, an advertisement desiring the merchants of London to meet at the King's Arms tavern, on the 10th of March, was inserted in several news papers. On that day several gentlemen came to the place appointed, when Charles Dingly and Mr. Muilman, presented an address ready drawn up, but the gentlemen not liking an address intruded on them in such a manner, desired Mr. Pole to take the chair; but Mr. Dingly told them, that they must either sign or withdraw, as they were not come there to debate; Mr. Pole declined the chair, and Mr. Vaughan took it, on which a debate arose, and Mr. Dingly struck Mr. Reynolds a blow in the face, on which Mr. Dingley was knocked down, and the scuffle became general, when the addressers were obliged to quit the room with their addresses, which was afterwards lodged at the Seamen's office, where it was signed by about 200 courtiers and foreign merchants. The Committee appointed to see that the Articles of Agreement for Non-Importation of Goods, are strictly complied with, have this Week had several Meetings.—But as some unforeseen Cases had occured on which they had not fully concluded how to proceed, we must defer the Result till our next.

We hear that on the strictest Inquiry, they discovered nothing imported contrary to the Agreement, except a few Articles of small Value, for Houshold Use, which they thought too inconsiderable to take Notice of, and one Parcel of Goods sent without Order to a Merchant in Town, which he intends to send back to London.

BOSTON, May 15.

Last Tuesday sailed his Majesty's Ship Mermaid for the Island St. John's. And on Friday the Romney and Hussar sailed for Halifax.

At the Dudleian Lecture last Wednesday at Harvard-College, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL MATHER of this Town preached a Sermon, from 2 Thess. II. 11 & 12 Verses:—*And for this Cause God shall send them* strong Delusion, *that they should* believe a Lie, *that they all might be damned, who believe not the Truth, but had Pleasure in Unrighteousness.* The Subject was exposing the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, &c.

We hear from Newbury-Port, that 4 Persons lately broke out there with the Small-Pox: And that Care was taken to prevent the Spreading of that Distemper, by Removing them to the Hospital, at a considerable Distance from the Town.

In such Detestation do People hold the late Importers of English Goods, that on Thursday Evening last one of them was voted out of a Fire Club as a Person unworthy to associate with Men who profess a Regard for the Publick Welfare.

The Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; is chosen to represent the Town of Barnstable in the ensuing General Assembly. And Mr. *Simeon Spaulding*, the Town of Chelmsford.

Wednesday last Mr. William Darricot, Baker, with a Brother of his, and another Person, went in an open Boat to catch some Fish; the same Afternoon we had a very severe Gust of Wind, which 'tis tho't overset her, and 'tis fear'd they are all drowned, as they have not been heard of since, and as the Boat has since been found Bottom upwards in Braintree Bay.

A Letter from New-York, April 29, 1769.

Last Friday at two o'clock P. M. one of our London Ships arrived, and has some Goods on board which the Merchants in London have sent contrary to our Orders;—Altho' the Quantity is small it makes a great deal of Noise in this Place,—Saturday last the Merchants met, and came to a Conclusion to put the Goods into a public Warehouse, which being done, the People were satisfied. —A Meeting of every Inhabitant of the City is called, and by what I can see the Merchants and others seem to be determined to stop them back, as we look upon it they are only sent for a Bait, it is lucky that nobody here will bite.—You will soon have a Letter from our Committee to acquaint your People what is done with the Goods.—In order to prevent any more Goods coming in the Fall Ships, there will be an Agreement signed this Day by the Merchants not to ship any Goods on board any Vessel, or by any Commander of a Vessel, that should take Goods on Freight in Great-Britain, contrary to the Agreement the Merchants have entered into.——It gives us a good deal of Alarm to hear you have so many Goods shipt for your Place, and are afraid you will not take the necessary Steps as the Soldiery is among you; but if you are dragooned by them you are forever undone.

A Letter from New-York, dated Monday May 1, 1769.

"I Have but a few Minutes to write before the Post sets out—so can give you only a short Account of our Proceedings here in Support of the Agreement for Non-Importation of British Goods.—In the Britannia Capt. Munds there came a considerable Quantity of Goods for Merchants in Town—in consequence of which the Merchants had a Meeting the Day after her Arrival, and it is said came to a Resolution to store the Goods, but not use them: But this did not satisfy the People—they generally tho't it best the Goods should be sent back again to England. As soon as this was known to be the general Sentiment, which was about Ten o'Clock last Night, Application was made to a Printer and by a little after Twelve, a thousand Advertisements were struck off, desiring all the Inhabitants to meet this Morning at 10 o'Clock at the Coffee House on Business of the utmost Consequence: These Advertisements, late as it was, were distributed before Day all over the City:—The People met at the Time and Place appointed, and unanimously insisted that the Goods should be sent back to England; which was readily and solemnly promised by the Merchants they came to: On which the People gave them three Cheers, and dispersed.—No Body doubts the Honor of the Merchants in being true to their Promise, but yet Care will be taken that they are so, in order to satisfy the People; so that the Ship will be watched till her departure.

This may show our Brethren in Boston, as well as on the other Side the Water, how much we are in earnest."

NEW-LONDON, May 4.

There has lately appeared off this Harbour, an ill-looking voracious Sea Monster, which has put all our Coasters upon a sharp look-out, to steer clear of its devouring Jaws. It has been observed to devour whole Vessels at once; but some it has disgorged within an Hour after it has taken them; some it has kept down a Day, some two, and some a Week. But its Constitution is such, that it can keep down nothing long, which may perhaps be owing to some bad Vermin inhabiting its Stomach. It is particularly fond of all Sorts of West-India Produce, Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, &c.

When it was first observed from Shore, by a great Number of People, there were various Conjectures what it could be: Some said that it was an old Shipwreck'd HULL with a TON on it. One said when he first saw it, it look'd like a PIPKIN like an AX with a clumsy Handle, and then like a TON, for it kept altering every Moment. Another said it look'd like a TEMPLE; but after viewing it through a good Prospective Glass, they all agreed that there was nothing in it that look'd like a TEMPLE: Then an old aboriginal Native, who had been on a Hill for some Time viewing it, said he thought it looked like ROBINSON Crusoe and his Man Friday be-KNIGHTED. After some Time it drew near to the Shore, when they could observe it quite plain, they found it was a rotton BURCH Log, with a broken REED sticking in it for a *Mast*.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

As the Welfare, Happiness and Freedom of America, intirely depends on the Virtue and Prudence of its Inhabitants, it is to be hoped the Gentlemen and Ladies of Town and Country, will be endued with so much Virtue and Prudence, as not to buy themselves, or suffer any belonging to them, to buy, or cause to be bought of any Person that has imported Goods from England contrary to the Agreement; or of any such Persons that have bought of such Importers; for as long as there are buyers, there will be Importers. I hope my Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens will take this seriously into their Consideration. But if after this Advice, you will be so blind as to be the Instrument of your own Slavery and Bondage, may your Task-masters oblige you to make Brick without Straw.

FROM A SON OF LIBERTY.

Choice Barbados RUM,

fine Shop Sugars, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton Wool, &c. &c. To be Sold cheap for Cash by JONATHAN SNELLING, at his Store on Treat's Wharff, near the Market.

Taken by EXECUTION,

And to be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on *Tuesday* the 30th Day of *May*, at One o'Clock, P. M.

The Snow Adventure, with all

her Appurtenances, as she now lays at *John Rowe*, Esq'r's Wharff: The Inventory may be seen at Mr. *Rowe*'s Store.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal on Saturday the 15th of last April, from the subscriber, being high sheriff of the county of Orange, one Claudius Smith, alias, James Reed, alias, John Wright, about 5 feet 8 inches high, straight and well built, and pale complexion, very light short hair, and white beard; he has had four or five grains of powder blown in under his right eye; he has short white teeth, and seldom shews them but when he laughs; he is a great bully, and will fight wherever he goes, being very conceited of his strength: Had on very bad cloaths when he went away, but it is supposed he will not wear them long, as he is a remarkable thief. He was confined for debt, theft, and rioting.—He is a noted horse stealer. Any person who takes up and secures the said run-away, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by Jesse Woodhull, Esq. high sheriff of the county of Orange, or by Jeremiah Coleman, deputy sheriff of the said county.

A NEW LIBERTY SONG,

To the Tune of *Rule Britania.*

WHEN our Forefathers fled the Land,
Poor ALBION with Convulsions tore,
Saw Blood-sneard Discord—saw Discords flaming
With horrid Carnage spread the Shore. (Brand,
Guard Americans, Americans guard your Land,
And spurn a Tyrant's Iron Hand; (Rept.)

2.

The Nations not so blest as we,
From every Clime shall hither stray;
And those who nobly—who nobly dare be free,
Will scorn a Tyrant to obey.
Guard Americans, &c. &c.

3.

No haughty Bl——rd swoln with Pride,
Shall e're fair Freedom's Sons subdue;
The Rights *old* Britain—*old* Britain once denied,
We bravely purchas'd in the *New.*
Guard Americans, &c. &c.

4.

Shall *Boston* ever nurse the Slave,
Who stoops to yield one sacred Right?
Or shall the Tertors—the Terrors of the Grave,
Deter *Bostonians* from the Fight?
Guard Americans, &c. &c.

5.

Let Vice and Folly be oppreft,
But Virtue scorns to wear a Chain;
Who dies with Honor—with Honor rises blest,
And wears the Victor Crown again.
Guard Americans, &c. &c.

6.

Fair *Freedom's* Sons, wherever spread,
One Chorus rise, in *Freedom's* Cause;
Ye glorious WORTHIES—ye Worthies with the Dead,
Shake off your Sleep, and shout Applause.
Guard Americans, Americans guard your Land,
And spurn a Tyrant's Iron Band.

A THEFT.

STOLEN last Saturday Night from Isaac Pierce of Waltham, a large Bay Mare, about Ten Years old, Trots and Paces, with a small Star in her Forehead, and a Stripe down her Nose, with an old Saddle and Bridle, said Bridle newly mended at the Bitts; supposed to be taken by Thomas Powell, who said he run away from the Ship Romney, about 21 Years of Age, pitted with the Small-Pox. Said Powell also stole two Homespun Coats, and two Jackets from Josiah Jennison of Lexington, one of a mixt Colour, the other a light blue. Said Powell has short curl'd Hair, and speaks with the Irish Accent; a short well-set Man. Whoever shall apprehend said Powell, and the Things stolen, so that he may be bro't to Justice, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

May 15, 1769. ISAAC PIERCE.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Dalton,

A Quantity of choice Shop Sugars, choice Virginia Corn, and Newcastle best Crown Glass of all Sizes, cheap for Cash.—Also a double-deck'd Brigantine, about 115 Tons Burthen, well found with Stores, Sails, Cables and Anchors, &c. Said Brigt. will be sold extreme cheap for any pay that will suit. May 15, 1769.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Samuel Turner, *late of* Boston, *Housewright, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Mercy Turner, *of said* Boston, *Widow, sole Executrix to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.*

Choice New Raisins,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO,

New Rice—*Philadelphia* Flour,

THE VERY BEST

Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,

by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,
Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or single Loaf,
Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,
Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,
Florence Oyl by the Chest,
All Sorts of Spices——Split Peafe,
Allum—Brimstone—Salt Petre,
Race and Ground Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,
Best *Boston* Starch equal to Poland,
The much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, by the Dozen, single Bottle or Pound,
Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream, (made at Milton.)
Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,
Best German Heart and Club Steel,
Bolting Cloths of different Prices,
Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.
Best Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Brushes,
Choice *Narraganset* CHEESE,
Good BUTTER by the Firkin,
Sweet Oyl by the Jar,——Logwood—Redwood,

Also, A few Barrels Rozen.

N. B. Cash given for Mustard Seed & empty Mustard Bottles at said Store.

A strong second-hand

C H A I S E

to be Sold cheap.

Comment.

vide Pa. 401

1 Ibid 2 Page 353

Vid ye Address pa. 486 & Old Agreement pa. 199.

// John Taylor & The Commissioners exp. Hulton. & Paxton. & Temple Jr. Esqr
= John Robinson & Mr Burch & Capt. Reed. & Capt. Scott Chet
(a) Commissioners Tender Sold pa. 245.

SIR,

I Send you inclosed the Society's Abstract for the last Year, to which is prefixed a short, but modest Sermon, preached by Dr. Green, Bp of Lincoln; which in my Opinion, is far more likely to serve the *original* Design of the Society, than those preached by the over-heated, and mis-informed Bps of Glocester and Landaff. There are some Thoughts upon SLAVERY in the Bp of Lincoln's Sermon, which are such as I have, a long Time, entertained, and may be worth the serious Consideration of those who traffic in Mankind.—But this Gentleman is also under a great Mistake in supposing, that the first Settlers of the Colonies soon lost the Impressions of Religion they bro't out with them. For the Northern Colonies, at least, I can answer; it was no such Thing. He, however, politely and prudently concludes his Sermon with recommending, for the present, the giving over all Thot's of an American-Episcopate, which, probably, will set to rest the Heart of that coarse young Missionary at West-Chester, seeing that he has no *Chance* speedily of rising to Preferment, or Dignities, under the proposed Suffrages in an American Cathedral.

I am with real Esteem,

Boston, 24th April 1769. *Your's,* —— ——

We are informed that Agreements are entring into in this and the neighbouring Governments not to purchase any Thing of those who have Imported Goods in the last Ships contrary to the Agreement made by the Merchants: And that some of the principal Importers among us have wrote their Correspondents, that they shall withdraw their Business from such of them as shall ship Goods to those Persons who have declined entering into the general Agreement relative to a Non-Importation.

TO BE SOLD,

The Brigantine *Devonshire*, a

Prime Sailer; Burthen 135 Tons, as she now lays at *John Rowe*, Esqr's Wharff; for further Particulars enquire at Mr. *Robert Gould*'s Store in Back-street, where is to be sold a general Assortment of English & Scotch Goods suitable to the season.

*** All Persons indebted to said *Gould*, either by Book, Bond or Note, are desired to make immediate Payment, which will prevent their being sued to *July* Court.

Three Hundred Pounds

Lawful Money, to be LET on good LAND SECURITY in BOSTON. The whole Sum or a Part of it. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

BENJA. ANDREWS, Jun.

HAS for Sale, at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store opposite the Swing-Bridge.

Philadelphia superfine & common

Flour, Rice, Brown Sugars, Chocolate, Piemento, Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Olive Oyl in Barrels and Jars, *Fontinac Wine* of the best Quality, low-priced Sheetings, Womens Shoes, Felt Hats, Wool Cards, 6 by 8 Window Glass, Sieves, Codlines, Crown Soap, Kippen's Snuff, Indico, Allum, Copperas, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Chalk, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Oakum, Iron hollow Ware, Scythes, small Anchors, suitable for Fishermen, barrel'd Beef, Indian Corn; also an Assortment of neat red, blue and black Leather Pocket Books.

HE has lately received a further Consignment of genuine Patent Medicines, such as Jesuits Drops an infallible Cure for the *Venereal Disease*, Balsam of Honey, remarkable for the Cure of Consumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breast, Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Gout and Rheumatism, Hooper's Female Pills, Lockyer's and Anderson's ditto, Sugar Plumbs for destroying Worms in Men, Women or Children, Walker's specific purging Remedy & cooling Powder, Daffy's Elixir, Stoughton's Stomach Elixir, Bateman's Drops, British Oyl, Court Plaister, Tooth Powder, a Cure for the ulcerated Gums and decaying Teeth, it cleanses the Teeth and Gums of all scorbutic Humors, heals and fills up the Channels which the Scurvey hath cut away, and causes a sweet and pleasant Breath, Turlington's Balsam, &c.

N. B. All the above Medicines will be sold very low, and with most of them are given ample and explicit Directions, which render any Advice or Assistance from another unnecessary.

Mary & Margaret Procter's,

Begs Leave to inform their Customers and Others, that they have remov'd from their Shop in Fore-Street, to the Shop lately improved by Mr. *Pierpoint*, the fourth House above the Governor's, where they have to sell very cheap for Cash,

A good Assortment of English

Goods, and a Variety of Glass, Delph and Stone Ware, and continues to make and sell all kinds of Hats, Bonnetts and Cloaks, and likewise sell all sorts of Shoes.

To be Sold about seven Acres of

choice Land, with a large old House and new Barn on the same, very pleasantly situated, about Twenty Rods from the Episcopal Church in *Braintree*, improved by *Peter Etter*, Stocking-Weaver. Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold Reasonably,

A Convenient Dwelling-House,

(pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town) containing Two Rooms on a Floor, and Kitchen, with a large commodious Yard and Garden, good Pump, and other Conveniencies: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

SAMPLES of different CLAYS & fine white SAND. Any Person or Persons that will send about 3lb. of Clay, and a Pint of fine white Sand to LEIGH's Intelligence Office, in Merchants-Row, Boston. If its the Sort wanted, the Proprietor will have advantageous Proposals made to him, to supply a Quantity.

Whereas the Partnership between John & Samuel Sparhawk, of Kittery, will be dissolved on the Twenty-third Day of May Instant.——THIS is to desire all Persons who have Accounts open with said Company, to call and settle them: And all who are indebted, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment, either to *John Sparhawk* of *Portsmouth*, or *Samuel Sparhawk* of *Kittery*. JOHN & SAM. SPARHAWK.

Kittery, May 8, 1769.

Jane Eustis

HAS to sell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-House,

A great Variety of English, India and Scotch Goods, (very cheap for Cash) amongst which are,

RICH brocades and damasks of various colours, stript and flower'd silks; pink, green, grey, and brown ducapes; pink, green, grey, blue, black and shot mantuas; black, blue, white, crimson, scarlet and yellow pelong sattins; blue, black and white rich sattins; black and brown padusoys; black, white, blue and crimson & sprig'd sattins; black and coloured taffaties; brolios, sarsnets, wide and narrow persians, a large assortment of patent wove stays for women and children, superfine scarlet, white and blue broad-cloths, black and buff colour'd worsted breeches patterns, nankeens, callicoes, an assortment Irish linnens, dowlas, sheeting, checks, silk damascus, red stript linnen for waistcoats, plain and masqueraded bengals; a very large assortment Brussels, millanet, bone and blond laces, chip hats and bonnets, straw bonnets, barcelona, bandannoe, kenting, check'd spotted and bordered linen handkerchiefs, black cravats, book, stript and figured muslins, cambricks, lawns, fine work'd lawn aprons, black and white plain and flowered gauzes, gauze aprons, black and white catgut, huckabuck, drab cotton velvet, shalloons, tammies, plain and stript camblets, duroys, callimancoes, black plain russel, men women and childrens stockings of all sorts; mens black and white silk, brown and white thread, norway doe, buff-colour buckskin, and white kid gloves; womens black & white silk gloves and mitts; childrens black and coloured silk mitts, Scotch and cambrick threads, tapes, balladine sewing silk, silk and worsted shoes, silk clogs, black leather clogs and goloshes, childrens morocco shoes and pumps, Ladies and boys beaver hats, jockey caps, black white and blue feathers, black and white plumes, a great variety ribbons and fans, stone shoe, knee and girdle buckles and broaches; stone, pearl, wax & garnet necklaces and earings, hair bags, silver and snail trimmings, head and breast flowers, materials for flowers, paste, horn and tortoise-shell combs for Ladies hair, combs in cases, bibles, wash balls and boxes, tooth and comb brushes, black sattin bonnets, London qualities and shoe binding, red and white lavender water, Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balsam, Eau de luce, French Chalk, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A Boy about 14 Years of Age, at the Founder's Business. *Inquire of Edes & Gill.*

To be Lett to a small Family,

A Genteel End of a House pleasantly situated at New-Boston. Likewise a second-hand Chaise to be sold cheap. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be sold Cheap,

CHOICE new *Philadelphia* Flour, a Parcel Cod Lines, and a few Groce Hooks. Likewise a small Quantity China consisting of Dishes in Sets, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bowls, &c. Enquire at Mrs. *Jane Eustis*'s Shop in King-Street, or at Mr. *Isaac Peirce*'s up *Southack*'s Court, near the Orange-Tree.

Part of a House to Let, consisting of one large Lower Room, a Chamber, Garret and Cellar, with an excellent Well of Water in the Yard. Enquire at either of the abovementioned Places.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, *Esq; late of* Boston, *deceas'd, by Bond, Note or Book, are requested to make immediate Payment.—As the Creditors to said Estate have desired the Administrator to sue without Delay for all Debts that may be due.* JOSEPH WARREN,

Administrator of said Estate.

P. S. *Amongst the Papers of the aforesaid Mr.* Wheelwright's, *were found a Number of Notes taken in the Name of Mr.* Samuel Hardcastle, *and by him endorsed and paid to Mr.* Wheelwright—*which unless taken up, must likewise be put in Suit.* Boston, May 11, 1769.

All Persons indebted to the Estate

of *Caleb Dana*, jun. late of *Cambridge*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Yeoman, deceas'd, as well as those who have any just Demands upon said Estate, are desired speedily to settle the same with *Sarah Dana* of *Cambridge* aforesaid Widow of the said *Caleb*, and Administratrix of his Estate. *Cambridge, May 10, 1769.*

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Peter Bourne, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Ruth Bourne, *Executrix to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement, and to prevent Trouble.*

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Simpson, *late of* Boston, *Housewright, deceas'd, are requested to make immediate Payment to* Alice Simpson, *sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament.—And those who have any Demands on said Estate, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts for Adjustment, as soon as may be.* May, 12, 1769.

A large flat Scow, or Gundalo is

built for the Purpose of Transporting Dung and Filth from the Town-Dock to the Jesuits Farm at Milton; and the Owner being apprehensive that a Register may be necessary to prevent her being seized, has determined to take one out, and has thought proper to call said Scow, or Dung-Boat—*The Sham Ap Morgan.*

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS last Night the Pillar of Liberty erected in Dedham, *in Commemoration of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, was overthrown and defac'd*——I *Samuel Doggett*, of said *Dedham*, hereby promise a Reward of TWELVE DOLLARS, to any one that shall give me Information of the Person or Persons that overthrew and defac'd said Pillar, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice.

Dedham, May 11, 1769. SAM. DOGGETT.

CARLOS,

Bellows-Maker in Kilby-Street, BOSTON, formerly called Mackrel-Lane.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he makes Furnace, Forge and Smiths Bellows, and Bellows of all Kinds in the neatest Manner, and repairs the same: He has practic'd this Business for Twenty Years; and will engage with any who shall employ him, to make them as well and as compleat as any that are imported. All Favours received, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's humble Servant,

FRANCIS CARLOS.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the proprietors of a place formerly called New-Framingham, now Lanesborough, in the county of Berkshire, (legally warned) holden on the 28th Day of March 1768. Voted a Tax of 9s. on each original right in said town, to make and repair the roads in said town. And also at a meeting of said proprietors (legally warned) holden the 11th Day of April, 1768, Voted a tax of 20s. on each original right in said town, towards building a meeting-house. And whereas there is some of the Proprietors delinquent, and have not paid said taxes; the whole or some part of the following original rights are delinquent, viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93 & 94.—These are therefore to notify all such delinquents, that their lands will be sold (as the law directs) at a public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. James Loomis, innholder in said town, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock before noon, and so by adjournments, if need be, from time to time, until the whole be sold, unless said taxes, together with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull, treasurer, before said day of sale, for the use and purposes above-mentioned. James Loomis } Committee for Sale
Lanesborough, John Powell, } of Delinquent Pro-
29th April, 1769. Andrew Squier } prietor's Lands.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

To begin precisely at 6 o'Clock P. M. if Company attend.

HOUSE Furniture, viz. Feather Beds and Bedding—Cases of Draws—Tables—Bedsteads—Leather Bottom Chairs, and others ditto—Kitchen Furniture—Pewter—Brass, &c.—&c. Also, at the same time and Place, a Variety of European Goods—as Checks of all widths, Irish Hollands—Duroys—Camblets—Dimothy, strip'd Ginghams—Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs—Chinces—Callicoes, &c. &c. ——Wearing, Mens and Womens, &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

AN Assortment of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c. &c.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

HOUSHOLD GOODS, Apparel, several Barrels of Cyder, and a variety of European Goods.

Constant Attendance will be given at the aforesaid Place to receive Orders, Consignments, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Olds and Hard from New-London; Parris from New-Haven; Atwood from Annapolis-Royal; Church, Chapman and Parker from Philadelphia; Hilton from Maryland; Sandford and Lurtey from Virginia; Morton from North-Carolina; Henry and Junkins from South-Carolina; Bartlett from Jamaica; Gray from Grenada; Adamson from Surrinam; Morrit from Demarara; Jenkins and Hayman from St. Ubes; Delano from Ivica.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Seven Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	39 *m. after* 7	*Friday,*	30 *m. after* 10
Tuesday,	22 *m. after* 8	*Saturday,*	17 *m. after* 11
Wednesday,	5 *m. aft.* 9	*Lord's-day,*	59 *m after* 11
Thursday,	46 *m. aft.* 9	*Full M.*	20 *Day, Even.*

It supposed to be a fling at Judge Hutchinson & Gov. Samuel Seabury vide pa. 427.
Vide the agreement pa. 199.

Boarding

FOR young Gentlemen and Ladies, or others, with agreeable Accommodations in a House pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town, in a sober Family; it may suit those, that send their Children to *Boston* for Education. Enquire of the Printers, and know further.

Whereas the Copartnership of

Chase & Speakman *being mutually Dissolved, This is to desire all Persons who are indebted to them, to make speedy Payment: And all those who have any Demands on said Company, to call and receive their respective Dues, of T. Chase, at the venerable Liberty-Elm.*

For *Charlestown*, in *South-Carolina*,

THE SLOOP HAWKE, Captain Charles Henry, will sail in about Ten Days, for Freight or Passage apply to Richard Clarke & Son, who have to sell a few Casks of New Rice, and a Quantity of good Flour, at reasonable Rates—also, best Hyson, Souchong & Bohea Teas, Pepper, Spices, Loaf Sugar, & Cheshire Cheese.

John Gore, junr.

Opposite LIBERTY TREE, BOSTON,

HAS to Sell a genteel Assortment of English Goods, suitable for all Seasons, which will be Sold extreme low for Cash.

*** A few Pieces of this Country Manufactured Cloths for Mens Wear, Mens ribb'd Worsted Hose, mixt Cotton and Linen white ditto, Lynn Shoes, Wool Cards, Tow Cloth, and stript Swanskin to be sold cheap.

N. B North-American manufactured Men and Womens Wear taken in Exchange for English Goods.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, *South Side of the Town-Dock*;

CHOICE BROWN SUGARS

by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less, double and treble Refined Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Flour, Indigo, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Redwood, Kippen's Snuff, *Old Cheshire Cheese, choice Currants by the Cask*, Durham Mustard, Hard Soap, Wool Cards, Iron Ware, *Pistol Powder*, and *a few Barrels of Beef*.

Also, *Claret in Bottles, and a very neat Assortment of* CHINA and GLASS WARE.

West-India Rum

TO BE SOLD CHEAP

AT Store No. 16, nearly opposite the upper Crane, on the Long-Wharff.

Jamaica SUGARS.

OF the first Quality, suitable for Families or Shopkeepers, to be sold by LEWIS GRAY, at his Store near the Market, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Hundred Weight.——Likewise, Good Flour.

A Quantity of choice *Jamaica* COFFEE,

to be Sold at Store No. 1. on *Griffin's* Wharf.

TO BE SOLD or LET, *on reasonable Terms, and Enter'd upon immediately.*

A good large convenient double HOUSE, situate in *Medford* (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about thirty Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire of *Isaac Royall*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or a 1000 Acres; sundry valuable Lots of Land at *Royalston*, in the County of *Worcester*; sundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation (laid out in the County of *Cumberland*) call'd *Royalsborough*; also sundry Tracts of Land in the County of *Lincoln*: All or any of which he will sell very reasonably.

All Persons having Demands on

the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Allen*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. *Edward Lyde*, Administrator to said Estate:—And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are likewise desired to make Payment to said Administrator, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine healthy Negro Boy, 17

Years old, bro't up to Kitchen Work, and is fit for Town or Country. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

AN Assortment of 6-4 wide Broad Cloths, Blues, Claret, Drabs, &c. Kersey sorted of different Kinds, Callamancoes sorted, viz. Black, Pink and Crimson, Tammies Black and Pinks, Manchester Checks Linnen and Cotton 11-16, 3-4, 7-8 Broad of different kinds, Serges sorted of different kinds, white Fustians ¾ Yard and ¼ Ell Broad, Shalloons sorted, Blue, Claret, Drabs, &c. Irish Linnens, ½, ¾ & 4-4 Broad from 9d to 3/8 a Yard, Kilmarnock Caps and Shoes, Glasgow Checks ¾ and ¼ Broad, Handkerchiefs, Check'd and Strip'd Holland ditto, white Thread and Stockings sorted, Muslin, Gauzes, Plain, Strip'd and Flower'd neat Patterns, Ribbons sorted, and Hard Ware of different kinds, with many other Goods suitable for the Season, too tedious to mention.

The above Goods is Consigned, and to be Sold by *James M'Master*, at his Store on *Treat's* Wharff, the Advance from the Sterling Cost, is 10 per Cent by the Bale, and 15 per Cent by the Piece, ready Money, the above Goods being purchas'd on the best Terms, and very suitable for Shopkeepers.

JOHN HARRIS,

Harpsicord & Spinnet-Maker from London,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That as he is a Proficient in the several Branches of that Business, he hath been favoured with very ample Employment, and is happy in the Approbation of all the Musicians in Town.

The same Artist

Makes all Sorts of Watch Cases; he covers them with Shagreen, and repairs those which are defective; in this Branch he hath assisted almost every Watch Maker in Town—He doubts not but so thorough a Mechanic will be obliged with the Encouragement of the Public.

N. B. He tunes Harpsicords & Spinnets by the Year, at the London Price—He lives at Mr. *Gawen Brown's*, Watch-Maker, in King-Street.

Boston, May 6, 1769.

RAN-away from his Master, *Stephen Harris*, junr. of *Boston*, an Indented Servant Lad, named *Charles Stockman*, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, had on when he went away a light Cloth Double Breasted Jacket, Leather Breeches, Strip'd Cotton and Linnen Shirt, Blue Yarn Stockings, open Copper Buckels. Whoever will take up said Servant and secure him so that his Master may have him, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by said

STEPHEN HARRIS, jun.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring or concealing said Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at Capt. *Steadman's* at *Cambridge*, on the first Monday in June next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, if not sold before at private Sale,

Three Acres and a Half of

Marsh, and Six Acres of Wood-Land, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *Jacob Hill*, of *Cambridge*, deceas'd; for Particulars enquire of *Jonathan* and *Aaron Hill* of *Cambridge*, or *Abraham Skeen* of *Charlestown*.

Cambridge, May 2, 1769.

To be Sold by STEPHEN BLANCHARD, in *Sturbridge*, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting-House, upon the Main Road through the Town.

Two Acres and a Half of Land,

and a convenient Tanyard with Fifteen Fats, and such Conveniency of Water as is very Rare, a Bark House Forty Six Foot long, and above Twenty Foot wide, and some Stock of Bark.——A Dwelling-House with Three lower Rooms and Two Fire Places.—A pretty little Barn, and a good warm curing Shop with Two Rooms and Two Fire Places.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

UPON the Petition of *James Locke*, jun. Agent for the Town of *Ashby*, setting forth, That as the number of Inhabitants is but small, and those chiefly new Beginners, and the greater Part of the Lands yet unsettled, and being destitute of a Minister and Meeting-House, & having the greatest Part of their Roads yet to make, and being desirous to settle the Gospel among them, and build a House for the public Worship; they therefore pray that a Tax of *One Penny half Penny* per Acre may be laid upon all the Lands of the Non-resident Proprietors for five Years, to be appropriated to the Use of building a Meeting-House and settling a Minister.

In the House of Representatives June 9, 1768.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioner Notify the Non-Resident Proprietors of this Petition, by inserting the Substance of it in two of the *Boston* News Papers, three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause on the second Wednesday of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted; and the Petitioner is also directed at the same Time to lay before this Court an Account of the Number of Acres of unappropriated Lands in the said Town of *Ashby*, belonging to the Non-Resident Proprietors thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence. T. CUSHING, *Speaker*.

In *COUNCIL, June* 9, 1768.

Read and concurr'd, JOHN COTTON, *Dep. Secr.*

TO be Sold by SAMUEL MOOR of *Bolton*, a convenient Farm pleasantly situated within Sight of the Meeting House, containing about 140 Acres of good Land, about 90 or 100 Acres in the Home Place, with good Buildings thereon; also a good Pot-Ash House, many other Accommodations, too many to enumerate, and has been improved for many Years as a Tavern, and may be again Licenced in *May*, to any Purchaser that hath a Mind to take the same. It lieth on the Great Road, and is convenient for a Gentleman or a Trader. The Home Place will be Sold without the Out-Lands, as will best suit the Purchaser. Any Person inclining to purchase, is desired to apply as soon as may be, to said *Moor*.

for *LONDON*,

The Ship LONDON-PACKET, ROBERT CALEF, Master; Now lying at the Long Wharff, Will sail with all convenient Speed having two Thirds of her Cargo ready to take on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley* at his Store in King-Street, where is to be Sold cheap, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, a few Chests of Salad Oyl, Spermaceti Candles warranted pure, Table Fish, Rice, Pitch, Turpentine, a few Casks best Lisbon Wines. *Boston, May* 1, 1769.

Gloceſter CHEESE,

To be ſold by

William Jackſon,

At the Brazen-Head, next the Town-Houſe.

The Treasurer of the County of

Suffolk, hereby notifies the several Constables and Collectors of Taxes for said County, That as the County now pays Interest for a large Sum of Money advanced for the New Court-House, and as there has not been any Province Tax raised the last Year, it is expected that those in a particular Manner, who have been long in Arrears, as well as others, make their Payments to him with all possible Speed. *May* 1, 1769.

To be Sold at public Vendue, the 6th of *June* next, at One o'Clock, P. M. at the Grape-Tavern in King-Street, *Boston*, (if not sold before at private Sale)

TWO Pieces of choice Land, containing 100 Acres each, more or less, adjoining the Great Road leading from *Exeter* to *New-Market*, in *New-Hampshire* Government, bounding on *Exeter* River, suitable for a Gentleman or Farmer, being formerly the Estate of *Ezekiel Gilman*, Esq; deceased, the one Quarter Part of the Price to be paid down, when a good Deed of the said Lands shall be given, the Purchaser then giving good Security for the Remainder in Six or Twelve Months, with Interest. Enquire of *Samuel Swift*, Esq; of *Boston*, who is fully impowered to sell the Premises.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of Wiscasset Company, That their Meeting is adjourned to the 27th Instant, at which Time the Proprietors of the Land on the Island Jeremy Squam are desired to appear and draw their Lots on said Island; but in Case they do not attend, the Committee of said Company are impowered to draw for them. Also the delinquent Proprietors of said Company who still neglect to pay their Taxes, are requested to pay the same, on or before the 18th Instant, to Capt. Samuel Dogget of Boston, the Company's Collector, which if neglected, so much of their Lands will be sold on that Day, at the British Coffee-House in Boston aforesaid, as may be sufficient to pay what Taxes are due from them, and the Charges of Sale. STEPHEN MINOT, Prop'rs Clerk.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided, situate in the late Province of *Maine*, devised by the last Will and Testament of *Bridget Phillips*, late of *Boston*, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, *Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips* and *Ephrat Stretton*; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchased of *Pinelon Sampsomus*, an Indian then residing at *Saco*, extending from said Patent Bounds Southward beyond *Cape Porpoise* River for Breadth, and from the Head of *Wells* and *Cape Porpoise* Township heads up into the Country to his further Extent, (excepting the town of *Sanford* included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided:) The other of the said Tracts is the said *Bridget's* Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by *Sabamon* another Indian, which the the said *Bridget* devised to her four Children aforesaid; The whole of said Tracts extending from the West End of *Saco* River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds, and from thence Southwest to *Cape Porpoise* Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereunto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded; The Subscribers being with divers other Persons Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land——pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors to be holden at Vernon's Head in *Boston* on Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of *June* next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon: to join with any other of the Devisees of the said *Bridget Phillips*, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all Matters and Things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

N. Sparhawk
Wm. Pepperrell by his Attorney
N. Sparhawk.
A. Oliver
Sam. Adams
Thomas Cushing
A. Bromfield.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

SEAL. To ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; a Subscriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the Common Lands therein-mentioned, *Greeting.*

IN Compliance with the foregoing Request, you are in his Majesty's Name hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of said Lands in Time and Manner as the Law directs to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes in said Petition mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty-second Day of April, Anno Domini, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. A. OLIVER.

Boston, 22 April, 1769.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

MONDAY, *May* 15. 1769. [NUMB. 1755.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [*Continued.*] *Page 497*

1769. *March* 17. INSTANCES of the licentious and outrageous Behaviour of the *Military Conſervators* of the Peace ſtill multiply upon us, ſome of which are of ſuch a nature, and have been carried to ſo great lengths, as muſt ſerve fully to evince that a late vote of this town, calling upon the inhabitants to provide themſelves with arms for their defence, was a meaſure as *prudent* as it was *legal*; ſuch violences are always to be apprehended from military troops, when quartered in the body of a populous city; but more eſpecially ſo, when they are led to believe that they are *become neceſſary to awe a ſpirit of rebellion*, injuriouſly ſaid to be exiſting therein. It is a natural Right which the people have reſerved to themſelves, confirmed by the Bill of Rights, to keep arms for their own defence; and as Mr. Blackſtone obſerves, it is to be made uſe of when the ſanctions of Society and law are found inſufficient to reſtrain the violence of oppreſſion. — We are however, pleaſed to find that the inhabitants of this town, under every inſult and outrage, received from the ſoldiery; are looking up to the laws of the land, for redreſs; and if *any influence* ſhould be powerful enough to *deprive* the meaneſt ſubject of *this ſecurity*; the people will not be anſwerable for the *unhappy conſequences* that may flow therefrom.

March 18. A woman of this town, was ſtruck down the other evening near the Rope-Walks, and much abuſed and wounded by a ſoldier; another woman, when paſſing the ſtreets, was ſerved in the ſame brutal manner, and then robb'd of a bundle of Linen ſhe had under her arm; as was alſo a pedler coming into town, from whom they took about Forty Dollars. — And a ſtill more daring attempt was made the Monday before laſt, (a) when the Poſt Rider, with the Mails for Rhode-Iſland, New London, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. was aſſaulted on Boſton Neck, juſt after ſun-ſet, as he was ſetting out on his journey, by four or five perſons, who appeared dreſſed as officers, one of them took his ſword from his belt, and with the ſmall end in his hand, ſtruck the Rider on the head, with the hilt, that it fore'd the Sword out of the ſcabbard, and went to a conſiderable diſtance: — The Rider recovering himſelf, informed them that he was on his Majeſty's ſervice, whereupon they all ran off. The Rider would have returned to town, but as there had been ſtoppages lately, occaſioned by the bad travelling, he was determined not to be the means of the Mail's returning out of ſeaſon, he went on, and at the firſt Stage had his head bath'd, which was conſiderably ſwelled with the blow: he reached New-Port on Wedneſday, from whence he employed another perſon to perform for him the laſt week.

March 19. But while the perſons and properties of the inhabitants, are ſuffering ſuch repeated injuries from the ſoldiery; the C—m — rs go on, exerciſing their ſeverities againſt the merchants. — A veſſel belonging to this town, juſt returned from the Weſt-Indies, has been ſeized and taken poſſeſſion of by a party of the Revenue Officers; the only pretence therefor, being this: that while the veſſel lay at the Vineyard wind bound, one of the ſeamen took the liberty to diſpoſe of his adventure, which was not more than half a barrel of Molaſſes: This information, it is ſaid was obtain'd thro' the inſtrumentality of one of their gang, who it ſeems had found means to influence a common ſailor to make this notable diſcovery — Some hogſheads and barrels of molaſſes, which came from Newbury, have alſo been ſeized & carried off to the cuſtom-houſe ſtore; a moſt extraordinary procedure! the captain of ſaid veſſel, having declared, when he reported this cargo at the cuſtom-houſe, that he could not aſcertain the exact quantity taken on board at Newbury, as the mate's and ſeamen's adventures were unknown to him, and therefore requeſted that it might be noted, that he deſired a poſt entry, thoſe adventures were therefore not taken out of the veſſel, but only hoiſted upon deck at noon-day, where they were to have remained until the captain had made the propoſed entry, had they not been taken from thence, as above recited.

March 20. Saturday laſt being the anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp-Act, (c) the ſame was noticed as has been uſual. The Britiſh flag was diſplayed on Liberty Tree, and at noon a number of gentlemen met in the Hall under the ſame, where a number of loyal toaſts were drank, and the greateſt order and decorum obſerved by the company.

The confinement of the ſoldiery to their barracks upon ſaturday, together with a wicked report, which was ſpread among them by our enemies, that the Sons of Liberty had intended, to expoſe the effigy of St. Patrick, upon the Tree of Liberty, on ſaid day, ſo provoked our military, that numbers of the three companies, quartering at Murray's ſugar-houſe, determined to ſally forth that night, and cut down the Tree of Liberty; accordingly, juſt before 11 o'clock the ſignal was given by firing a gun, as was intended, over the guard houſe, when by careleſſneſs they fired a brace of balls through the ſame, but happily hurt no one; immediately thereupon every man was out with his arms complete; and alſo axes and ſaws, to demoliſh the Tree of Liberty; one ſoldier in his freak, fired a ball from one room to another, & ſhot the tail of a ſergeant's ſhirt off, but did no other damage: The officers were immediately alarmed, and by their intreaties & promiſe of pardon, the ſoldiery returned to their barracks, and remained quiet through the night.

March 21. We are adviſed from Providence, that on the 18th of March, a day auſpicious to American Freedom, early in the morning a paper appeared on Liberty Tree, and another in the moſt public part of the town, of the following contents,

To the SONS of LIBERTY.

DEARLY BELOVED,

REvolving time hath brought about another anniverſary of the repeal of the odious ſtamp act — an act framed to diveſt us of our Liberties, and to bring us to Slavery, Poverty and Miſery. The reſolute ſtand made by the Sons of Liberty againſt theſe deteſtable policy, had more effect in bringing on the repeal, than any conviction in the P—rl—m—t of G—t-B——n of the injuſtice and iniquity of the Act — It was repealed from principles of convenience to O—d-E——d, and accompanied with a declaration of their right to tax us. And ſince the ſame P——t have paſſed acts, which, if obeyed in the colonies, will be equally fatal. — Although the people of G—t-B——n be only fellow-ſubjects, they have (of late) aſſumed a power to compel us to buy at their market ſuch things as we want, of European produce and manufacture; and at the ſame time have taxed many of the articles, for the expreſs purpoſe of a Revenue; and, for the collection of the duties, have ſent fleets, armies, commiſſioners, guarda coſtas, judges of admiralty, and a hoſt of petty officers, whoſe inſolence and rapacity are become intolerable. — Our cities are garriſoned — the peace and order which heretofore dignified our ſtreets, are exchanged for the horrid blaſphemies and outrages of ſoldiers. — Our trade is obſtructed — Our veſſels and cargoes, the effects of induſtry, violently ſeized; and, in a word, every ſpecies of injuſtice that a wicked and debauched miniſtry could invent, is now practiſed againſt the moſt ſober, induſtrious and loyal people, that ever lived in ſociety. — The joint ſupplications of all the colonies have been rejected, and letters and mandates, in terms of the higheſt affront and indignity, have been tranſmitted from little and inſignificant ſervants of the crown, to his Majeſty's grand and auguſt ſovereignties in America.

Theſe things being ſo, it becomes us, my brethren to walk worthy of our vocation — to uſe every lawful mean, to fruſtrate the wicked deſigns of our enemies at home and abroad — and to unite againſt the evil and pernicious machinations of thoſe who would deſtroy us. I judge that nothing can have a better tendency to this grand end than encouraging our own manufactures, and a total diſuſe of foreign ſuperfluities.

When I conſider the corruption of G—tB——n, their load of debt — their inteſtine diviſions, tumults and riots — their ſcarcity of proviſions, and the contempt in which they are held by the nations about them; and when I conſider, on the other hand, the ſtate of the American colonies, with regard to the various climates ſoils, produce, rapid population, joined to the virtue of the inhabitants, I cannot but think that the conduct of O—d E——d towards us, may be permitted by divine wiſdom and ordained by the unſearchable Providence of the Almighty, for haſtening a period dreadful to G—t B——n.

Providence,
March 18. 1769. A SON of LIBERTY.

The above among other articles of a like tenor, have been inſerted in this Journal, with an honeſt intention, to convey to the people of Britain, the unhappy tho' powerful tendency of the late meaſures, reſpecting America, to alienate our affections and excite ſuch reſentments, as muſt be productive of the moſt unhappy conſequences to Great Britain; conſequences which we are ſurpriſed that the weakeſt ſtates-man and moſt ſhort ſighted politician, ſhould not have fully apprehended.

March 22. Governor Bernard, has publiſhed a Proclamation, for a general Faſt to be kept the 6th of April next. — It has been obſerved, that in all the proclamations of his predeceſſors on ſuch occaſions, they never once omitted, the following ſupplicatory article, viz. "That God would be graciouſly pleaſed to continue to us the enjoyment of all our invaluable privileges, of a civil and religious nature." But that our preſent Governor has not once inſerted ſuch a clauſe. —— We are not at a loſs however, to account for ſaid omiſſion —— His gentleman had not been long among us, before he diſcovered a *diſlike* to our conſtitution, and a *diſpoſition* to get the ſame *new modeled*, as ſoon as an opportunity preſented; this accounts for all his conduct, relative to the ſtamp act, at which time his ſpeeches and letters, (d) as well as his converſation clearly diſcovered, that he was making the moſt daring attempts to effect his deteſtable purpoſes; may the people of this province, unite in their ſupplications on the approaching Faſt, that thoſe ineſtimable privileges may ſtill be preſerved, and tranſmitted *inviolate* to the lateſt poſterity.

March 23. We have before mentioned the ſpirited Reſolves, which had paſſed the aſſembly of North Carolina, they carry in themſelves, the beſt compliment to the good ſenſe and patriotiſm of thoſe worthy members. — The Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for this province, has juſt received the following Letter.

North-Carolina, Newbern, 10th Nov. 1768.

SIR,

THE houſe of aſſembly of this colony being prorogued to the 3d inſt. prevented my ſooner laying before them your very important letter of the 11th of February laſt, the purport of which they proceeded immediately to take into their conſideration. And I am directed to inform you that they are extremely obliged to the aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for communicating their ſentiments on ſo intereſting a ſubject; and ſhall ever be ready, firmly to unite with their ſiſter colonies, in purſuing every conſtitutional meaſure, for redreſs of the grievances ſo juſtly complain'd of.

This houſe is deſirous to cultivate the ſtricteſt harmony and friendſhip with the aſſemblies of the colonies in general, and with your houſe in particular.

With you we entertain the ſtrongeſt confidence of his Majeſty's clemency and juſtice; nor do we doubt but that the dutiful and united ſupplications of his loyal American ſubjects, will meet with his moſt gracious favour and acceptance.

This houſe have therefore taken the earlieſt opportunity permitted them, of purſuing meaſures for obtaining redreſs, ſimilar to thoſe adopted by your's, and have directed their agent *Henry Euſtice McCulloh*, Eſq; to join the agents of the other colonies in obtaining a repeal of thoſe oppreſſive acts of parliament impoſing duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. in America. (m)

The aſſembly of this colony will at all times receive with pleaſure, the opinion of your houſe in matters of general concern to America, & be equally willing on every ſuch occaſion to communicate their ſentiments, not doubting of their meeting a candid and friendly acceptance. In the name, and by order of the houſe of aſſembly,

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.

To the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; late Speaker, &c.*

The above letter completes the anſwers to our circular letter. — The colonies no longer diſconnected, form one body; a common ſenſation poſſeſſes the whole, the circulation is complete; and the vital fluid returns from whence it ſet out. — If this circulation is kept up, its conſtitution will be firm and durable. ——

March 24. Not long ſince, there was a promiſe given in Meſſrs. Fleet's paper, by a perſon unknown, of a *full* anſwer to the Farmer's in a Series of Letters; it was never imagin'd that this promiſe could be fulfill'd;

(e) In ſpecial Molaſſes act vid. pa. 9 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (f) vid Arrival of the Fleet & Army pa. 263. (g) vid, Their arrival, pa. 756. Vol. 1. (h) vid this Journ. (i) Jea in the Index under petitions & Letters. (k) vid L^d Hillsborroughs Letters pa. 149-157. (l) vid Gov. Barnards conduct. Speeches &c during the Stamp Act in the Index Vo. 1. (m) vid Glaſs act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (n) vid pa. 392.

/ Commiſſioners & Parliament = Great Britian * Old England. † Page 241. — Circular Letter page 43 & Vide Page 781, Vol 1. ‡ vid, Bill Rights pa. 1053. (a) vid page 433. (b) vid repeal act pa. 41 Vol. 1. (c) Vid Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. [illegible] 92. Vol.

fulfill'd; though it excited some expectation.—At length the mountain brings forth,—and there appears in the Evening-Post, as strange, awkward, uncouth a figure of a Writer, as ever thrust himself into public view; without any traces of parts or education, reason or humour, strength or fancy, taste or even grammar: He opposes himself to a Writer possessed of all: The expectation he had raised, was soon changed into ridicule, and the public laugh at this *misshapen object*, whose *malignity* against the Rights of America, fully justifies what might otherwise appear an *inhuman* diversion. This person however, has tho't himself qualified, (and perhaps for once he has tho't right) to make a Panegyric, upon one of the principal authors of the troubles of America, and the perplexities of Britain. No one can doubt, that like other late prostitutes, he writes for a large fee, and if it should bear any proportion to the public *scorn*, which falls to his own share, and that of the cause in which he is engag'd; it must be a *large* one indeed.

Continued [*To be continued.*] Page 375

Charlestown, South-Carolina, April 10. (8)

We learn from North-Carolina, that the people in that province who stile themselves Regulators have again committed sundry outrages. They tied the Sheriff of Orange County to a Tree, and gave him five Hundred Lashes, which almost made an end of him; they likewise obliged him to Eat the Writ they found in his possession, and have given notice, that whoever attempts to serve any Process Civil or Criminal will meet with the same treatment; they denounce double Vengeance against any person who shall presume to collect or demand Taxes of any kind, being determined to pay none. His Excellency Governor Tryon, who was just setting out on a Visit to this province, as formerly mentioned, with several other gentlemen, on friday last received an account of those disturbances, which determined his Excellency to put off his journey, and take the most vigorous and effectual measures for repressing & bringing to reason such daring and turbulent Spirits. (a)

April 20. Saturday last arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, the Ship Bacchus, of Liverpoole, whose master, William Harrop, was murdered (as formerly mentioned) in the Bay. The murderer, Matthew Turner, was brought in irons in said ship, and is committed to goal, to take his trial at an admiralty sessions.

Last Sunday arrived here from Boston, his Majesty's Sloop Viper, commanded by Capt. Lindsay, with dispatches from Commodore Hood (who now commands all his Majesty's ships stationed between Halifax & Cape-Florida) and also from the hon. board of Commissioners of the customs; and we hear, is to return in a few days, with all the CASH that has been collected here and in No. Carolina, in virtue of the new *Revenue Act*, which the board has sent for.

April 17. They write from St. Augustine, that Brigadier General Haldimand arrived there, over Land, from St. Mark's, on Wednesday last: The Rev. Mr. Forbes and his lady were arrived from Boston.

The report current here, that 1000 of the troops at Boston had deserted is not true; we are well assured, that the whole number which had deserted, from the time of the first arrival of the troops to the first instant, did not amount to 100.

Philadelphia, May 4.

We learn from London, that about the beginning of March, the merchants, to whom the memorial of the merchants of this city was addressed, were going to lay the same before the House of Commons, when the resolutions of the assembly of New-York arrived, which so exasperated the House, that they would not look at our memorial, but hove it aside, and resolved to do nothing in the American affairs, and said the New Yorkers were as rebellious as the Bostonians.

It was confidently reported in London, that a vessel was actually dispatched for America, to carry over several persons from this continent.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, May 24.

We hear that the Small Pox has broke out in several Families in Newbury-Port, and its feared will spread, therefore those who may have Business that way should be very careful, otherwise it will be difficult to prevent its being brought to Town, and spreading through the Country, as the warm Weather is now fast approaching. One of our Physicians was yesterday morning sent for, who immediately set out for that Place.

New-York, May 8.

The Committee appointed to see that the Articles of Agreement for Non-Importation of Goods, are strictly complied with, have this Week had several Meetings.—But as some unforeseen Cases had occurred on which they had not fully concluded how to proceed, we must defer the result till our next.

We hear that on the strictest Inquiry, they discovered nothing imported contrary to the Agreement, except a few Articles of small value, for household use, which they thought too inconsiderable to take notice of, and one parcel of goods sent without Order to a Merchant in town, which he intends to send back to London.

The Duty on European Goods imported into this province last Fall, we are told, amounted to some hundreds sterling, but we are credibly informed it does not exceed 40s. this Spring.

By the vessels arrived here last week from Liverpool, who bring only a cargo of Salt, we learn, that they could have had freight enough for Philadelphia, if their orders would have permitted them; that one or two vessels were then loading for that place, the importation not having been forbid by the merchants.

Friday arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, with the February and March mails; she left Falmouth the 8th of March.

Thursday last 7 quarters of Veal were burnt in the common, by order of the Magistrates, brought to our market for sale, (being Carrion.)

We hear from Newark, that Ezekiel Ball, an ingenious mechanic, has invented a new machine for leveling the roads with great expedition, it is made in the form of a Triangle, with a small expence, and is drawn by horses; cutting off the ridges and filling up the ruts to admiration, and deserves to be highly recommended to the public; if any gentlemen is desirous of knowing in what manner it is made, the model may be now seen at his house.

Yesterday one Neal, an elderly woman, convicted of picking pockets, was carted about town, with labels on her breast and back, expressing her crime in large characters.

NEW-LONDON, April 28.

Yesterday a coasting sloop of about 40 tons, Elisha Beckwith, master, was brought from Lyme, by some people belonging to the tender in this harbour; there being found on board said sloop, two kegs of spirits, and three raw hides.

HARTFORD, May 8.

The Sloop Liberty, Capt Reed, is on a Cruize in the Sound; a Wood Sloop without a Register, bound from Long Island to Rhode Island, was seized a few days ago, but since released.

We hear there is lately formed at Oneida (one of the five confederate Nations) a church of Christ consisting of seventeen members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Kirtland, Missionary to the Indians—Numbers more being awakened out of their heathenism, and offering to join themselves to the church, since the first communion of the holy ordinance of the Lord's supper, March 5, 1769. There is a considerable prospect of the Gospel's being spread among those nations; and it is hoped they will not be forgotten in the prayers of all that wish well to, and desire the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

BOSTON, May 15. 1769.

A Letter from New-York, *April* 29. 1769.

—"Last Friday at two o'clock P. M. one of our London Ships arrived, and has some Goods on board which the Merchants in London have sent contrary to our Orders:—Although the Quantity is small it makes a great deal of Noise in this Place,—Saturday last the Merchants met and came to a Conclusion to put the Goods into a public Warehouse, which being done, the People were satisfied.—A Meeting of every Inhabitant of the City is called, and by what I can see the Merchants and others seem to be determined to ship them back, as we look upon it they are only sent for a Bait, it is lucky that no body here will bite. —You will soon have a Letter from our Committee to acquaint your people what is done with the Goods. —In order to prevent any more Goods coming in the Fall Ships, there will be an Agreement signed this Day by the Merchants not to ship any Goods on board any Vessel, or by any Commander of a Vessel, that should take Goods on Frieght in Great Britain, contrary to the Agreement the Merchants have entered into.—It gives us a good deal of Alarm to hear you have so many Goods ship'd for your Place, and are afraid you will not take the necessary Steps as the Soldiery is among you; but if you are dragooned by them you are forever undone."

Another Letter from New-York, *dated May* 1. 1769.

"I have but a few Minutes to write before the Post sets out—so can give you only a short Account of our Proceedings here in Support of the Agreement for Non-Importation of British Goods—In the Britannia, Capt. Munds there came a considerable Quantity of Goods for Merchants in Town—In Consequence of which the Merchants had a Meeting the Day after her Arrival, and it is said came to a Resolution to store the Goods, but not use them: But this did not satisfy the People—they generally tho't it best the Goods should be sent back again to England. As soon as this was known to be the general Sentiment, which was about ten o'Clock last Night, Application was made to a Printer and by a little after 12, a 1000 Advertisements were struck off, desiring all the Inhabitants to meet this Morning at 10 o'Clock at the Coffee-House on Business of the utmost Consequence: These Advertisements, late as it was, were distributed before Day all over the City: The People met at the Time and Place appointed, and unanimously insisted that the Goods should be sent back to England; which was readily & solemnly promised by the Merchants they came to: On which the People gave them three Cheers, and dispersed.—No Body doubts the Honor of the Merchants in being true to their Promise, but yet Care will be taken that they are so, in order to satisfy the People; so that the Ship will be watched till her Departure.—This may show our Brethren in Boston, as well as on the other Side the Water, how much we are in earnest."———

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, March 8.

"In respect to public Concerns, every thing is carried on with a high domineering hand, both with regard to our domestic and American affairs, quite contrary to the sentiments of the wise and virtuous part of the nation. The majority in the House of C——ns is so great, that they vote every thing against you; and all our hopes of redress now seem to rest in the expectation, that they will speedily go such lengths, that the people will bear no longer. We hope for, nay we doubt not, the firmness of the Americans, that they will calmly, without the least rioting, or disobedience to the laws, abide by the constitutional principles they have so universally adopted. I met and consulted with the rest of the Manchester merchants, to whom the memorial of the Philadelphia merchants was addressed; and was lately in London, and consulted my friends there, and some among those of high rank; but it was the unanimous opinion, that if any attempts in favour of our friends were made now, we should miscarry; and that it was better to wait for a more favorable opportunity. I am of opinion that contingency is not far off."

Extract of a Letter from London, *March* 23. 1769.

"All the American Petitions were rejected by the House of Commons this Day, and not allowed to be read, which causes great Confusion among the Merchants here."

Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman in London, *to one in this Province.*

"I wish it was in my power to transmit you good news from this far country: But alas! there is nothing of this nature that offers. National religion, virtue, and love of liberty, are very low. Among the many professors, with which we abound, there are but few who appear to possess the power of Godliness. The influences of the Spirit are greatly withdrawn, and so the glory is departed from us. The morals of the people are greatly corrupted, thro' the pernicious example of the high and mighty, who complain bitterly of that insolence and debauchery among the low, that they themselves have been the means of propagating. We have had a great cry among numbers about liberty, but I am afraid the real friends of it are few, whereas the measures pursued by Government require the multiplied increase of them, that so posterity may be happy. Should the present plans be pursued, matters must come to a crisis, and Liberty more effectually secured, or lost entirely. The Ministry are too strong for the few virtuous in the House, & can do as they please. The American grievances must remain; and if you mean to have them redressed, you must distress the nation, by leaving off, as far as possible, trading with it. Nothing but interest will produce you the desired relief. Promote, by example and conversation, the discouragement of all English Goods. Persist in such steps but a few years, and you will, in all likelihood, yea I think you must, carry your point."

Last Week Capt. Peter Dolliver arrived at Cape Ann from Oporto: On the 22d of April, in Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 47. 30. W. he spoke with Capt. William Fullerton from St. Vincent, in the Snow Violet, belonging to Liverpool, and there bound, in Distress, having lost his Mainmast, and had two of his Hands and three Boats washed overboard, and part of his Broad Side stove in; he lost the Sails belonging to the Mast, which hove him down on his Beam Ends, in which Situation he continued 12 Hours; afterwards he got her before the Wind, in order to Scud, but shipt a Sea over his Stern, which drove in the Dead-lights, fill'd the Cabin with Water, and damaged all his Provisions. Capt. Dolliver supplied him with what Provisions and other Necessaries he could spare.

At the Dudleian Lecture last Wednesday at Harvard College, the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Mather* of this Town, preached a Sermon, from 2 Thess. II. 11 and 12 Verses:—*And for this Cause God shall send them* strong Delusion, *that they should* believe a Lie, *that they all might be damned, who believe not the Truth, but had Pleasure in Unrighteousness*. The Subject was exposing the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, &c.

Last Wednesday Morning his Majesty's Ships Romney & Hussar saluted each other on an Enchange of Capts. Capt. Conner having taken the Command of the Hussar, and Capt. Parker of the Romney.

And the next Morning the Commodore's Broad Pendant was shifted from the Romney to the Ripon, when another Salute was paid.

Last Tuesday sailed his Majesty's Ship Mermaid for the Island St. John's.

And on Saturday the Romney and Hussar sail'd for Halifax.

We hear that the Slitting-Mills at Milton will begin To-Morrow to cut Rods and Hoops, and will continue to Work till next Saturday.

(a) vid The Farmers Letters pa. 181. Vol. 1

(a) Index Vol. 3 under Regulators

(6) To Find them Turn to Index

(8) vid. page 405— pa. 392. Vol. 3

b See Page 392 // Commons // Govr. Barnard. § Page 401. = Page 353 ¶ vid Hals Not. nov. 735 Vol. 1. § vid agreement pa. 245.

Last Monday Morning a Woman at Exeter, in Rhode Island Colony, was safely delivered of her twentieth Child, and has eighteen now living.

We are well assured, that in James-Town, on the Island of Canonicut, in the same Colony, where there are but about 50 Houses, there is as much Linen Yarn, lately spun, as will make 1000 Yards of Cloth.

Wednesday last three Men belonging to this Town went out in a small Sail-Boat with a Purpose of Fishing, and, it is supposed, were overset in a sudden Gust of Wind which happened that Afternoon and all perished, as the Boat has since been found Bottom-upward, but neither of the Bodies.—Two of the Men were Brothers of the Name of Darracot.

Last Friday the Senegal Sloop of War sailed from Rhode Island for this Place.

Two Whaling Sloops the same Day came into Newport, from which Place they had not been out above ten Days, and brought in with them upwards of 90 Barrels of Oil.

We hear that the Detachment of the 59th Regt. commanded by Capt. Willson, are to embark for Halifax this Week.

Yesterday Afternoon about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Roof of the Hospital belonging to the Regiments here, situated at the Bottom of the Common, but by timely assistance it was extinguished without much Damage.

The following Piece of Intelligence is inserted verbatim as it was received.

april ye 13 *anoquedomjni* 1769

We here from one of our contry towns that a wenger was layed between two men the man weage that he cold eat forteen quorts of beafterpodden and milk the man eat ten quorts and then deied
So you See What is got by eating too much
I would advise the public not to eat so much beafter podden thes in the next peaper

☞ *See* SUPPLEMENT *for* Instructions to the Representatives of the Town of Boston;—*a Piece signed* Z. T.—*Advertisements*, &c.

To be Sold at the *Heart* and *Crown*,

The Manual Exercise

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764,
Together with
PLANS and EXPLANATIONS
Of the Method generally practis'd at
REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS, &c.

WANTED,

Samples of different CLAYS and fine white SAND: Any Person or Persons that will send about 3lb. of CLAY and a Pint of fine white SAND to LEIGH's Intelligence Office in Merchants Row, *Boston*, (if its the Sort wanted) the Proprietors will have advantageous Proposals made to them to supply a Quantity. *Boston, May* 12, 1769.

Province of the *Massachusets-Bay*, 13th *May*, 1769. } *Eleazer Weld* of *Roxbury*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Gentleman, having in his Petition to His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. set forth, "That he is seized in Fee of 278 Acres of Land lying in common, and being Part of 1206 Acres, called *Pierpoint's Farm*, laid out to the Inhabitants of said *Roxbury*, by Virtue of a Grant of the General Court, and is Parcel of a larger Tract of Land, now called *Royalston*, in the County of *Worcester*: That the Residue of said 1206 Acres is owned by the Heirs of Col. *Lamb*, late of said *Roxbury*, deceased, the Heirs of Major *Bowles*, the Heirs of *Ebenezer Pierpoint*, and the Heirs of one *Samuel Hagbourn*: That it is inconvenient to him to hold his said Part in common:—Wherefore he pray'd said Court to cause Partition to be made of said 1206 Acres, and his Part thereof set off to him to hold in Severalty."

THIS is to Notify all whom it concerns, That said Petition will be heard and considered in His Majesty's Superior Court to be held at *Ipswich*, in and for the County of *Essex*, on the third Tuesday of *June* next. By Order of Court,

NATH. HATCH, Clerk.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, Esq; late of *Boston*, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book, are requested to make immediate Payment—As the Creditors to said Estate have desired the Administrator to sue without Delay for all Debts that may be due.

JOSEPH WARREN,
Administrator of said Estate.

P.S. Among the Papers of the aforesaid Mr. *Wheelwright*, were found a Number of Notes taken in the Name of Mr. *Samuel Hardcastle*, and by him endorsed and paid to Mr. *Wheelwright*—which unless taken up, must likewise be put in Suit.

Boston, May 11. 1769.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Pasture, on the South Side of Fort Hill. Enquire of the Printers.

Public Vendue-Office—North-End.

TO BE SOLD

On WEDNESDAY next,
At *THREE* o'Clock, Afternoon,

A few Dozen of Gentlemen & Ladies superfine 4-thread Cotton and Thread Stockings, Worsted Stockings of all sorts—Cotton Checks of all widths—Linen Checks of all sorts—Furniture Check &c.—English Bed Ticken—A fine assortment of *Irish Linnens*—Fine Sheeting Holland by the Piece—A few Pieces of common Sheeting—A fine assortment of Paste Work, spotted & strip'd Handkerchiefs—Pins by the Dozen—Buttons by the Double Groce—A few Pieces of *Bag Holland*, &c.—&c.

At the same Place may be had very Cheap,

Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Ravens Duck, the very best of Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, &c.—A large Assortment of Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, superfine Sagathies, black and other coloured Calamancoes, Shalloons, fine Baize—A large Assortment of Blankets—8 or 10 Pieces of Plushes—and a great Variety of other Articles ——*Very Cheap.*——

The SALES will be continued Weekly.

Constant Attendance given for *Private Sale*.

JOHN GERRISH.

North-End—WEDNESDAY—*Three* o'Clock.

Whereas the following Advertisement appeared in Messi'rs *Green* and *Russell*'s Paper of last Monday, viz.

"William Bant

"Has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, "a general Assortment of English Goods suitable "for the approaching Season, which he will sell "at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, by Wholesale "and Retail as cheap as can be purchased at any "Shop or Store in Town."

This is to assure the Public, that it was inserted without Order and by Mistake of the Printers, being an old Advertisement sent them last Summer, and intended for that Season only. The said William Bant *further assures the Public, that as he chearfully signed the Agreement for Non-Importation, he has not, neither will he, on any Consideration whatever, break the Engagement he thereby laid himself under; and hopes the Public, especially his Customers, will not neglect him in consequence of such an egregious, tho' inadvertent, Error on the Part of the Printers only.*

Boston, May 9. 1769. WILLIAM BANT.

BOARDING.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding, For young Ladies and Gentlemen, in Hanover-Street, nearly opposite the House of *Benjamin Hallowell*, Esq; Enquire of the Printers.

Choice Turkey Figs, Currants,

finest Prunes, Jordan & Valencia Almonds, Florence Oil (in honest Flasks) Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper, imported in the *London Packet*, *Robert Calef*, Master, and to be sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his Shop opposite the Town-House,
Likewise, a fresh Assortment of Drugs & Medicines, with a Number of genuine Patenteed Medicines, *viz.*

Walker's Jesuits Drops, with the Specific purging Remedy,	Grenough's Tincture for the Teeth & Gums,
Essence of Pepper Mint,	Hooper's Female Pills,
Turlington's Balf. of Life,	Anderson's Scotch ditto,
Hill's Balsam of Honey,	Lockyer's ditto,
Fraunces Female Elixir,	Bateman's plain & golden Spirits of Scurvy Grass,
Daffy's & Stoughton's D°	Godfrey's Cordial,
Betton's British Oil,	Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Brushes for the Teeth,	Oil of Castor, &c. &c.

Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Piemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Salt-Petre, Role Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.

Cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Custom-House, Boston, *May* 13. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Olds & Hurd from New-London; *Parish from New-Haven*; *Atwood from Annapolis Royal*, *Church*, *Chapman & Parker from Philadelphia*; *Hilton from Maryland*; *Sandford and Lurtey from Virginia*; *Morton from No. Carolina*; *Henry & Junkins from So. Carolina*; *Bartlett from Jamaica*; *Gray from Grenada*; *Adamson from Suranam*; *Morris from Demarara*; *Jenkins and Hayman from St. Ubes*; *Delano from Ivica*.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Butler to New-London; *Coggeshall to N. Haven*; *Cuthbert to No. Carolina*; *Phillips & Armstrong to Newfoundland*; *Wendell to N. Providence*. *Chambers*, *Davis and Samson to West-Indies*; *Ruddiman to Scotland*.

CLEARED-OUT.

Crocker for New-London; *Goodspeed & Rice for New-Haven*; *Power for Nova-Scotia*; *Chapman for Philadelphia*; *Sweat for Virginia*; *Rogers & Tree for Newfoundland*; *Bangs for Quebec*; *Bradford*, *Symmes & Ames for West-Indies*; *Bryant*, *London*.

LETTERS *in Answer to the* FARMER's.

LETTER VII.

Dear Sir, *vide Page 461*

THE rectitude of any plan or system of government is to be discovered only by considering how far it is practicable. Plato's republic is allowed, by the soundest politicians, to be, in speculation, the most perfect plan of government that has yet been held out to the world: But as soon as it is attempted to be put into practice, his nice philosophical refinements lose their force, and are looked upon only as chimeras, or the excrescences of an exuberant fancy. Plato's republic supposes all men to be honest and virtuous, which seems to be a contradiction; for if a disposition so amiable is really stamped upon our natures, government were altogether useless. Wrong and Justice are always inhabitants upon the same soil; and where the former does not discover itself, the latter cannot be necessary. It is equally dangerous to suppose all men dishonest and devoid of virtue. The only way, in my opinion, to form a true and lasting system of government is, to suppose mankind to be what they really are, a vast concourse of people, each having a predominant passion, guiding the actor to good or bad purfuits. To establish such a government, we need only to attend to contingencies and events; for by observing narrowly what has passed in the world, we may make a surer guess what may happen for the future. Curious and metaphisical distinctions ought to be carefully avoided, and the productions of these sublime theorists should arrogate to themselves that share of merit only which is due to their scholastic superiority.

Reflections, like these, seem naturally to recommend to further consideration the impracticable distinction that has been kept alive thro' the *Farmer*'s letters; I mean the distinction between *taxation & legislation*. I know of no position advanced by any politician, that leads more directly to the unhinging of the constitution, than this very dangerous one, which evidences the fallibility of a very distinguished genius.* Should the justice of this distinction be acknowledged, the people would become the sovereign judges of the extent of parliamentary authority, and a rude insulting mob exercise the power of legislators. Perpetual disputes would arise in determining what falls under the several denominations of these distinct powers. Subordinate legislatures would be gravely set to work to limit the authority of a superior one, and every species of confusion that is to be feared from the despotism of democracy, would be attendant upon a display of so profound a piece of casuistry.

For my part, I think the author of the discourse delivered from *Liberty Tree* at Providence was mad in a lower degree, when he declared that he could not be "persuaded that the parliament of Great-Britain" had "any lawful right to make any laws whatever to bind us;" for I shall always be of opinion, that if the British parliament has no right to tax us, it has no right to exercise any sort of jurisdiction over us. Suppose the parliament should lay duties upon any of the articles of trade, and that no intent should be expressed in the act of raising a revenue, and yet the revenue should be actually improved by it: What think you! Do you imagine that the people of America would be so stupidly blind as not to discover that, altho' the intent was not expressed, yet, the end was effected?—Where, then, is the practicability of the distinction? What signifies leaving the parliament in the possession of a power, and at the same time usurp another that will absorb it? If, indeed, it should be agreed, that the parliament has right to impose any duties that are not laid with an express intent of raising a revenue; then the parliament has only to frame an act that will effect no purpose but that of raising a revenue, provided care be taken that the intent be left out.

I shall not think it loss of time if I pursue this distinction a little further in it's consequences. It is easy to be seen, that it would put us immediately under the single government of the crown; for after the distinction is allowed, the loss of one power drawing after it the fate of the other, there can be no alternative. The way of raising money upon us must be then by requisition of the crown,† which demands

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* *Mr. Pitt, the author of the distinction.* *vid. pa. 403. Vol.*

† *As there has been much ink and paper wasted upon the subject of crown requisitions, I beg leave to be guilty of the same want of œconomy. In my opinion, if we acknowledge that the King can make requisitions upon us by his servant of state, we shall confess more than is, at all times, legal. 'Tis true, last war, these requisitions were made while the country was in distress, without any dispute concerning the legality of them: And altho' I am clearly of opinion that they were* legal *because they were, at that juncture,* expedient; *yet I am far from thinking that the King can or ought to stretch his prerogative ever in that manner in times of peace; for when the sword is sheathed the want of money can never be so great* and

¶ *page 509.* *vid Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1.*

demands of us a ſtrict enquiry into the nature of them, particularly ſuch as would ſuit the delicacy of the American palate.

America would be brought very reluctantly to reliſh a requiſition upon her that ſhould be deemed payable at all events. She would ſoon begin to reflect, that if the ſpecific ſum required muſt be paid *abſolutely*, ſhe would be in no better condition than ſhe was when taxed by the Britiſh parliament without repreſentation. It would require a bewitching rhetoric to make her believe herſelf ſecure in her rights becauſe ſhe enjoys the privilege of raiſing the money by ways and means that ſhould be moſt conſonant to her internal polity. She would ſoon diſcover, that if ſhe is not taxed in an unrepreſented ſtate, money is required of her which is to be paid at all events, and ſhe allowed no repreſentation to leſſen the demand. In my opinion, Sir, we have no reaſon to expect, from what has already paſſed, that ſhe would be very gentle and tame upon this new mode of government, without abſtracting from the requiſition that eſſential property belonging to it, which would leave us no more ſubjects to the Britiſh King than to any foreign Prince; for if ſhe can diſpute the *quota*, the name of ſubjection may ſurvive, but the reality would be extinct.

Since we are upon the ſubject, we will advance a ſtep further. If the power of diſputing her quota ſhould be decreed America's right, it requires no penetrating eye to diſcover that ſhe muſt then be to Great-Britain juſt what Scotland was to England after the firſt union. To examine the juſtice and propriety of this claim would be curious, and juſtify my being particular upon ſo intereſting a ſubject. America, before ſhe can be a fair candidate for that dignity and eminence which diſtinguiſhed the Scotiſh nation, muſt ſhow herſelf intitled to them either from ſome *expreſs compact* or *original ſource*. Whether ſhe can ground ſuch a claim upon the former, will be conſidered when we come to eſtimate and weigh the powers communicated in our charters: The latter ſhall be the ſubject of preſent enquiry.

Should even one of the members of the *Junto* be taxed with favouring a doctrine that would make us independent of the mother-ſtate, we ſhould be told, that the King has no ſubjects in any part of his dominions that are more religiouſly attached to his perſon and government than the coloniſts in general. In ſhort, they would willingly be thought ſubjects, and enjoy all the privileges of ſubjects: But the moſt diſtant thought of any burthens or impoſitions that are the lot of other ſubjects, will never fail to awaken in them the frightful apprehenſions of ſlavery and oppreſſion: They would drink altogether of the ſweet cup, without ever taſting of the bitter. But ſet people of this ſtamp profeſs what regard they will to their Prince, let their petitions to the throne be crouded with the moſt ſolemn profeſſions of exact obedience, you may reſt aſſured that an eye of jealouſy will be conſtantly fixed upon them, as long as they maintain doctrines that hold the authority of parliament at defiance, and have a direct tendency to make us independent; theſe fulſome effuſions will be conſidered only as ſlip-loyalty, which holds no correſpondence with the heart. And let this idle diſtinction gain what credit it will among the republican tribe, it muſt be evident, beyond all ſcruple, that it will end at laſt in the deſtruction of that colonial dependency, which our myſterious politicians, on the preſent occaſion, ſo frankly allow.

Each of our American aſſemblies, according to Mr. Pitt's and the Farmer's logic, muſt be as independent of the Britiſh parliament as that of Scotland was after the firſt union, which only united both nations under one allegiance, but left the powers common to either parliament diſtinct and unwounded. This union could no more make the Scotiſh parliament ſubordinate to the Britiſh than it could the latter to the former, becauſe both were equally independent before the national cement, and were acknowledged ſo in treaty by the neighbouring powers. This ſhows the neceſſity of ſtriking a kind of parallel between the claims that the Scotiſh parliament and our American aſſemblies could ſeverally make to independency; for if our aſſemblies have a right to diſpute their quota upon a crown requiſition, the powers they challenge to prove that right muſt be exactly the ſame with thoſe that were the indiſputable claim of the parliament of Scotland.

On the ſide of Scotland it may be urged, that ſhe is an antient nation, known in the time of Veſpaſian, whoſe intrepid general pierced the almoſt inacceſſible receſſes in the mountains, and made it, for a time, tributary to the empire. From that diſtant period we know very little about the Scots 'till after the dark ages, when ſhe, ſoon after her neighbours, immerged out of a ſea of uncertainty; for all between the two periods is but fable and legend. No hiſtorian of any credit ever diſputed her independency: On the contrary, France and other ſtates have recognized it in treaty. Nor has ſhe been wanting, on different occaſions, to turn the ſcale of victory by adding her own weight to contending powers, and ſo contributed towards preſerving the balance of European power.

America, Sir, is but of Yeſterday. No European power ever dared to treat with her as independent; awed, no doubt, by that jealouſy which ſuch a ſtep muſt excite in other powers. The precedent, as it would diſſolve a number of ſubjects from their allegiance, would be dangerous and unwarrantable. Had America been formerly independent, and acknowledged ſo in treaty by the Engliſh and other powers; and then upon principles of mutual advantage had both kingdoms agreed to a national cement, our aſſemblies being originally held by a diſtinct and ſeparate allegiance, could have then aſpired to all the dignity and eminence which the parliament of Scotland maintained after they were included in the ſame allegiance with the Engliſh ſubjects; for then the much vaunted powers of our aſſemblies would not have ſtood upon ſo *precarious* a footing as that of incorporating grants, the privileges conveyed by which may be annihilated upon a breach of the conditions. But, Sir, the caſe is different. The coloniſts are deſcendants from ſubjects of the Britiſh King, and are conſequently ſubjects in the ſame ſenſe that their anceſtors were. Their aſſemblies are not held upon any *preſcriptive* plan, but are only made corporations by *charter*, every privilege contained in which is determinable upon the event of *miſuſer*, or *abuſer*. The American aſſemblies, who were bound by no allegiance but what they owed to the King of England, muſt, therefore, contend upon very unequal ground for the ſame degree of independency that was common to the *Scotiſh* parliament, which, before the acceſſion of James VI. to the throne of England, held no privilege in common with the *Britiſh*; for in the one caſe, the ſubjection anteceded the incorporating grant, and in the other, originated upon the unity of allegiance. The American aſſemblies owe their exiſtence to the benignity of a Britiſh King, and hold no privileges, *as legiſlatures*, but what are contingent upon certain events; but the Scotiſh parliament claimed their independency of the Britiſh from no *expreſs compact*: They ground it upon an *abſolute* original right, a right not determinable upon a plurality of the voices of the members. Can America ground her exemptory claim (which, properly ſpeaking, is a claim of independency) upon the ſame footing? If her aſſemblies could be held upon that principle of *preſcriptive right*, how came ſhe to make a ſurrender of that inherent privilege for the ſcanty meaſure of power derived only from grants of corporations? ‡ If ſhe had no *original right* to commence legiſlatures but by expreſs paction, in which none of theſe marks of ſovereignty are to be found that of late diſtinguiſh our aſſemblies, how came ſhe to put in her claim to every power that indiſputably belonged to the Scotiſh parliament, and which accrued upon no *expreſs* paction, but was incident to that body when bound by a ſeparate allegiance?

I diſmiſs the ſubject, for the preſent, and am

your affectionate ſervant.

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and ſudden as to endanger a ſtate 'till a parliament can be called. Accordingly we find, ſince the happy concluſion of a peace, which does honor to the nation, no ſuch requiſitions have been made upon us.

But it is difficult to know in what ſenſe to underſtand the coloniſts when they uſe the term Requiſition. *If they allow a requiſition to be ſo abſolutely obligatory upon us as to be payable at all events, it is high time we had guardians appointed over our liberties. It muſt be the higheſt pitch of phrenzy to prefer a requiſition, in that ſenſe of the word, to a parliamentary grant: For, would not ſuch a meaſure be much harder upon the colonies, which muſt be complied with at all events, than a tax upon commodities which we can chooſe whether we will purchaſe, or upon the articles of a trade which we can chooſe whether we will purſue?—But in the full enjoyment of this apparition of liberty what becomes with the fair idea of repreſentation?*

If by the term Requiſition *we mean only a ſimple requeſt, which may be complied with or refuſed according to the humour of the coloniſts, they mean nothing but a banter. They would be then as independent of Great-Britain as of France or any other nation in Europe. Cannot the Emperor of Germany make ſuch a requiſition upon Great-Britain? And what need ſhe care, as long as ſhe has the power of ſaying* NO? *The King, laſt war, at the expence of the blood and treaſure of his Britiſh ſubjects, quieted us in the enjoyment of our eſtates and liberties, and we are evidencing our gratitude towards him by allowing him the privilege of being a beggar.*

Beſides what has been already obſerved in this note, I would add, that if the King can avail himſelf of our money only by applying to our aſſemblies as ſo many parliaments, it will be impoſſible for him to raiſe any ſum upon America to anſwer any purpoſe of ſtate, unleſs the Americans are ſolely intereſted in the event; for what power has he to enforce the payment of a requiſition? If two thirds of the provinces ſhould be diſpoſed to be liberal, and the other ſhould be refractory, the whole requiſition would be clogg'd; for it can hardly be expected that any province would pay as long as any one denies. From theſe, & other very obvious reflections, we may pretty ſafely conclude, that to allow a requiſition to be abſolutely payable would be too hard upon America, and to abſtract from it that force, would make it of no conſequence to the crown. The only alternative, therefore, is to ſubmit to the authority of parliament IN EVERY RESPECT.

‡ *I would not be underſtood that the ſubjects of America have no equitable claim to any privileges that are not granted in the charters, but only that the American aſſemblies can claim no powers that are not in the expreſs diction of theſe grants. ¶ As individuals, their right to every bleſſing ſpringing from the Britiſh conſtitution cannot be diſputed: But in the character of legiſlatures, they are confined within the peculiar views of their inſtitution.*

Province of MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid.

Humbly ſhew the Subſcribers,

WHEREAS there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided, ſituate in the late Province of *Maine*, deviſed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Bridget Phillips*, late of *Boſton*, Widow, deceaſed, to her four Children, *Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips* and *Elizabel Stretton*; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchaſed of *Fluellin Sunpiminus* an Indian then reſiding at *Saco*, extending from *Saco* Patent Bounds Southward beyond *Cape Porpoiſe* River for Breadth, and from the Head of *Wells* and *Cape Porpoiſe* Townſhip heads up into the Country to his further Extent, (excepting the town of *Sanford* included within the ſaid Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the ſaid Tracts is the ſaid *Bridget*'s Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally ſold by *Sabacoman* another Indian, which ſhe the ſaid *Bridget* deviſed to her four Children aforeſaid: The whole of ſaid Tract extending from the Weſt-End of *Saco* River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or there abouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds, and from thence Southweſt to *Cape-Porpoiſe* Fiſhing Iſland, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Iſlands belonging thereunto, or however otherwiſe the ſaid Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subſcribers being with divers other Perſons Proprietors of the ſaid Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleaſed to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors to be holden at Vernon's Head in *Boſton* on Wedneſday the Fourteenth Day of *June* next, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more eſpecially in proſecuting all ſuch Perſons as have treſpaſſed or may hereafter treſpaſs upon ſaid Lands, either by erecting Houſes, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waſte thereon; to join with any other of the Deviſees of the ſaid *Bridget Phillips*, or any other Perſons in aſcertaining the Bounds of the aforeſaid Tracts of Land, and in general to tranſact all matters and things, that ſhall be judged for the benefit and advatange of the Proprietors.

N. Sparhawk
Wm. Pepperrell
by his Attorney
N. Sparhawk.
A. Oliver
Sam. Adams
Thomas Cuſhing
A. Bromfield.

Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay.*

SEAL.

TO ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; a Subſcriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the Common Lands therein-mentioned, *Greeting.*

IN Compliance with the foregoing Requeſt you are in his Majeſty's Name hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Lands in Time and Manner as the Law directs to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes in ſaid Petition mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty-ſecond Day of April, Anno Domini, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition. A. OLIVER.

Boſton 22 April, 1769.

Edward Wade,

Begs Leave to inform the Publick, That he is again engaged in the Buſineſs of Carrying Gentlemen and Ladies in a handſome Poſt Chaiſe from *Boſton* to *Marblehead*, and back.—He may be ſpoke with at the Widow *Trefry*'s, oppoſite Mr. *Barber*'s Inſurance-Office in Fiſh-Street, in *Boſton*, and at Mr. *Benjamin Reed*'s in *Marblehead*,—ſets out from *Boſton* every *Tueſday, Thurſday* and *Saturday*, at 2 o'Clock P. M. and from *Marblehead* every *Monday, Wedneſday* and *Friday*. He carries Bundles, and would tranſact Buſineſs, if deſired; and all Perſons may depend on his Fidelity and good Attendance.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

If Not more at the expence of G. Britian than of the Colonies either as to Men or Money in proportion; this Province kept in pay 7000 Provincials - 3 Years of State. vid. Chronology pa. 1073.

& Continued Page 510

¶ vid. our Charter pa. 1077. ✓ vid. Pitts Speech pa. 403. Vol. I.

vid. Farmers Letter pa. 181. Vol. I.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1755.)

MONDAY, May 15. 1769.

BOSTON, May 15. 1769.

AFTER the Choice of Representatives on Friday se'nnight, the Honorable JAMES OTIS, Esq; was chosen Moderator: And it was moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare Instructions for the Representatives, and Report: And *Richard Dana*, Esq; *John Adams*, Esq; *John Ruddock*, Esq; Dr. *Benjamin Church*, Dr. *Joseph Warren*, *Joshua Henshaw*, Esq; and Mr. *William Molineux*, were appointed accordingly. The Town then adjourned to Monday Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

On Monday the Town met according to Adjournment and the Committee reported the following Draft of Instructions; which being several Times distinctly read, was accepted by the Town, *Nemine Contradicente*.

To the Honorable JAMES OTIS, and THOMAS CUSHING, Esqrs. Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have once more received the highest Testimony of the Confidence and Affection of your Constituents, which the Constitution has impowered them to exhibit: The Truft of representing them in the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province. This important Truft is committed to you, at a Time when your Country demands the Exertion of all your Wisdom, Fortitude, and Virtue; and therefore it is presumed, a free Communication of our Sentiments, cannot but be agreeable to you.

The first Object of your Attention is the Privilege of that Assembly of which you are now chosen to be Members. The Debates there must be free: You will therefore exert yourselves to remove every Thing that may carry the least Appearance of an Attempt to awe or intimidate. As the Assembly is called to set in the usual Place, common Decency, as well as the Honor and Dignity of a free Legislative, will require a Removal of those Cannon and Guards, as well as that clamorous Parade which has been daily around the Court-House since the Arrival of His Majesty's Troops; and at some Times while the highest Court of Judicature has been sitting there on the Trial even of Capital Causes. When this Grievance shall be removed, and the Debates of the Assembly shall be free, it will be natural to enquire into all the Grievances we have suffered from the military Power: Why they have been quartered in the Body of this Town, in Contradiction to the express Words, and as we conceive, the manifest Intention of an Act of Parliament: Why the Officers who have thus violated our Rights, have not been called to Account, and dealt with as the Law required: Whether the Measure taken by the Governor of the Province, in appointing an extraordinary Officer to provide Quarters for the Troops, was not an Evasion of the Act of Parliament made for the Billeting and Quartering his Majesty's Troops in America (the professed Rule of their Conduct) and designed to elude the Clause of said Act purposely providing for the Convenience of American Subjects, and their Security against an Excess of military Power: Why the repeated Offences and Violences committed by the Soldiery, against the Peace, and in open Defiance and Contempt of the Civil Magistrate and the Law, have escaped Punishment in the Courts of Justice: And whether the Attorney-General has not, in some late Instances, unduly exercised a Power of entering "*Nolle prosequi*," upon Indictments, without the Concurrence of the Court, in Obstruction to the Course of Justice, and to the great Encouragement of Violence and Oppression.

And as the Quartering Troops here has proved the occasion of many Evils, we do earnestly recommend to you, to use your utmost Endeavours for a speedy Removal of them.

Should the Expence that has been incurred in providing Barracks for the Troops, and supplying them with Necessaries, be required of the House of Representatives, we do in the most solemn and express Manner enjoin you, by no Means to comply with such a Requisition. If the General Court is a free Assembly, no Power upon Earth has Authority to compel it to pay this Money: Should it ever be deprived of its Freedom, it shall never, with our Consent, be made an Engine to drain us of the little Money we have left.

Another Object of great Importance, and which requires your earliest Attention, is a late flagrant and formal Attack upon the Constitution itself: ‖ An Attempt, not only to deprive us of the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of our Charter, ∨ but the Rights of British Subjects. We have seen Copies of Letters published here, authenticated by the Clerk of the Papers to the Honorable House of Commons, the Contents of which must have awakened the Jealousy of the Country——the Design of the Writer is sufficiently apparent: And considering his Station, as Representative of the first Personage in the Empire, and the Rank of the Minister to whom he addressed himself, we cannot wonder that Credit has been given to his Letters in Great-Britain, and that they have already produced Effects alarming to the Colonies, and dangerous to both Countries. It is therefore expected that you use the whole Influence you may have, that the injurious Impressions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual Antidote may be administred, before the Poison shall have wrought the Ruin of the Constitution.

It is unnecessary for us at this Time, to repeat our well known Sentiments concerning the Revenue, (a) which is continually levied upon us, to our great Distress, and for no other End then to support a great Number of very unnecessary Placemen and Pensioners. We have only to add, that our Sentiments on this Subject are in no Respect changed; and we expect that you pursue with firm Resolution and unremitted Ardor, every Measure that may tend to procure us Relief; never yielding your Consent to, or Connivance at the least Encroachment on our Rights.

Next to the Revenue itself, the late Extensions of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty are our greatest Grievance. The American Courts of Admiralty seem to be forming by Degrees into a System, that is to overturn our Constitution, and to deprive us entirely of our best Inheritance, *the Law of the Land*. It would be thought in England, a dangerous Innovation, if the Trial of any Matter *upon Land* was given to the Admiral: It would be thought more threatning still, if the Power of Confiscation, over Ships and Cargoes, for illicit Trade, was committed to that Court: But if the Forfeitures of Ships and Cargoes, large Penalties upon Masters, and such exorbitant Penalties as the Treble Value of Cargoes, upon every Person concerned in Landing uncustomed Goods, were by Act of Parliament appointed to be tried by the Admiral, the Nation would think their Liberties irrecoverably lost.

This, however is the miserable Case of North-America! In the 41 § of the Statute of the 4th of George III. chap. 15. we find that "*all the Forfeitures and Penalties, inflicted by this, or any other Act of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, which shall be incurred there, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in any Court of Admiralty, in the said Colonies.*" Thus, these extraordinary Penalties and Forfeitures are to be heard and tried—not by a Jury—not by the Law of the Land—but by the civil Law and a single Judge! Unlike *the ancient Barons*, who answered with one Voice "We will not, that the Laws of England be changed, which of old have been used and approved," the Barons of *modern* Times seem to have answered, that *they* are willing those Laws should be changed, with Regard to America, in the most tender Point, and fundamental Principle!

And this Hardship is the more severe, as we see in the same Page of the Statute, and the Section immediately preceeding. "That all Penalties and Forfeitures, which shall be incurred in Great-Britain, shall be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record in Westminster, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland respectively." Here is a Contrast that stares Us in the Face! A partial Distinction that is made between the Subject in *Great-Britain*, and the Subject in *America*! The Parliament in one Section, guarding the People of the *Realm*, and securing to them the Benefit of a Trial by *Jury* and the Law of the Land, and by the next Section depriving *Americans* of those important Rights.—Is not this Distinction a Brand of Disgrace upon every American? a Degradation below the Rank of an Englishman? Is it not, with respect to us, a Repeal of the 29th Chapter of MAGNA CHARTA (b) "*No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or the Law of the Land.*" Englishmen are inviolably attached to the important Right expressed in this Clause; which for many Centuries has been the noblest Monument, and firmest Bulwark of their Liberties. One Proof of this Attachment, given us by a great Sage of the Law we think proper to mention, not for your Information, but as the best Expression of the Sense of your Constituents. "*Against this ancient and fundamental Law, and in the Face thereof, says Lord Coke, I find an Act of Parliament made, that as well Justices of Assize, as Justices of Peace, without any finding or Presentment of twelve Men, upon a bare Information for the King before them made, should have full Power and Authority, by their Discretions, to hear and try Men, for Penalties and Forfeitures.*" His Lordship, after mentioning the Repeal of this Statute, and the Fate of *Empson* and *Dudley*, who received the full Weight of the national Vengeance for acting under it, concludes with a Reflection, which if well considered, might be sufficient to discourage such Attacks upon fundamental Principles. "*The ill Success of this Statute, and the fearful End of these two Oppressors, should deter others from committing the like, and should admonish Parliaments, that instead of this ordinary and precious Trial by the Law of the Land, they bring not in absolute and partial Trials by Discretion.*" Such are the Feelings and Reflections of an *Englishman*, upon a Statute, not unlike the Statute now under Consideration, and upon Courts and Judges not unlike the Courts and Judges of Admiralty in America.

The formidable Power of these Courts, and their distressing Course of Proceedings, have been severely felt within the Year past; many of your Fellow Citizens having been worn out with Attendance upon them, in Defence against Informations for *extravagant* and *enormous* Penalties. And we have the highest Reason to fear from past Experience, that if no Relief is obtained for us, the Properties and Liberties, of this unhappy Country, and its Morals too, will be ruined by these Courts, and the Persons employed to support them.

We therefore earnestly recommend to you, by every legal Measure, to endeavour that the Power of these Courts may be confined to their *proper Element*, according to the antient English Statutes; and that you petition and remonstrate against the late Extensions of their Jurisdiction: And we doubt not, the other Colonies and Provinces, who suffer with us, under them, will chearfully harmonize with this, in any justifiable Measures that may be taken for Redress.

We need not here take Occasion to instruct you, That while you in the most ample Manner testify your Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, you strenuously assert and maintain the Right of the Subject, jointly or severally to Petition the King; or to declare it as our clear Opinion, that the House of Representatives in any one Province, has an undeniable Right, whenever a just Occasion shall offer, to communicate their Sentiments upon a common Concern, to the Assemblies of any or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions for Redress of a general Grievance.

Then the Meeting was further adjourned to the 22d Instant.

Previous to this Adjournment, the Town unanimously expressed their high Satisfaction on being informed that the Merchants had so strictly adhered to their late Agreement relative to a Non-Importation of European Merchandize, and VOTED, that it be and hereby is RECOMMENDED to the Inhabitants not to purchase any Goods of those few Persons who have imported any Articles in the Vessels lately arrived from Great-Britain, not included in said Agreement; but on the contrary to use their Influence to promote in the Way of Trade, the Interest of those Gentlemen who have freely preferred the future Welfare of their Country and all North-America, to any present Advantage of their own.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Messrs FLEETS,

Please to publish these my further political Enquiries and Remarks respecting Liberty, Taxation and the Distresses of the Times.

SOME serious reflections have put me upon recollecting in a more particular manner what has been done on the affair, and to enquire into the cause and source of our present distresses. The proposal for our bearing a part of the national charges being the first of its kind, greatly alarmed our fears.—We might then have proceeded to remonstrate our grievances, and to treat with decency and moderation about the propriety of the proposal, and to propose, that if it should appear reasonable we should do something ourselves if we might raise it in our own way, and be secured by an act of parliament against paying more than our due proportion. And according to a late enquiry into the state of the colonies it is found that they have been able to pay and discharge of their colony debts at the rate of £.600,000 per annum for three years successively over and above the charges of government, and that in about three years more they might have fully discharged their colony debts——And that £.200,000 a year toward the defence of the colonies would be but a small proportion, not the value of a day's work to each one of us, if raised by the colonies——If we had then acted with caution on the affair, I doubt not but we might have compounded on more moderate terms, but such proposals were rejected, and some zealous partisans had then influence enough to put us upon pleading our rights and liberties, and to rely on them for our defence.——And if we consider human nature, and the measures pursued in that critical season, it will not appear strange that the populace should be so misled, for the aversion to parting with money, so common to mankind, and their ignorance of the true state of the affair, occasioned by the artful schemes and false colourings of a party, may account for it, as will appear from a more particular enquiry.—For how often is it the case that they who profess great regard for the rules of justice do neglect or refuse to pay their just debts, and unless compelled by the laws

(a) vid Journal of the Times, page 323 & vid a List of the Judges of this New Court page 379.

‖ Governor Barnard Letters vide Page 130 page 790 ? 2 Corrupt Judges, who were deservedly hanged. ∨ vid. Arrival &c of the Troops page 263. & vid Billeting Act pa. 274. ∨ vid y Charter pa. 1077 (b) Molass' Act pa. 9— Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — vid. Agreement pa. 199.

laws of the land would never render to every one his due; and that one man suffers much by his lenity and favour to others, and that a claim for a just debt after long forbearance is treated with resentment, and esteemed a sufficient pretext for disputing its legality; and if such a party was most prevalent on deciding the affair, we cannot think the event strange—And what unwearied pains have been taken in the colonies (at Boston in particular) when every scribbler was employed to assert our liberties, till the peasants and their housewives in every part of the land were able to dispute on politics and to positively determine upon our liberties; which served only to alarm and mislead the populace, by diverting them from an attention to truth and the dictates of reason, which by some particular remarks I shall endeavor to shew in some future publication; what unhappy measures were pursued in this province, to put every one out of countenance who appeared more pacific, & in favour of such remonstrance; and were not many of them who acted with fidelity on such just principles ill treated and in a most scandalous manner proscribed by the art and cunning of some persons, who promoted and published a catalogue of their names, called the black list, and by others the black guard list; which had such influence as to exclude a considerable number of them (who had been esteemed worthy members) from being chosen representatives afterwards.—Which also served to raise a panic and intimidate many others, and had a tendency to cause them to be influenced by fear, lest they should not secure their future elections.—And did not those popular and zealous partisans in the house of representatives seem fully determined at all events to brow-beat every fair reasoner, and to over-bear all opposition; and who, like incendiaries, to support their influence fomented discords and added fuel to the fire of their own kindling, till much endangered by it.—Upon which I think that it may be justly concluded that such proceedings were greatly instrumental to our present distresses—And how much is it to be lamented that popularity, private resentment, or a state of dependence, should have such influence on our public concerns. And it may not be amiss to consider the part acted by the town of Boston.—— Their spirited resolves and instructions, polemical writings and Otis's practices, and their undue influence and example must have had some effect. Did not the inhabitants of that town on all occasions keep up such a perpetual din to people from the country about politics, that they were even confounded with the clamour of it? They so abounded with politicians, or the ecchoes of them, that in all companies the poor countryman must hear them display their oratory or vociferations, whether they would or not. And if any one did offer to oppose them in their extravagant flights and invectives upon Peter Haykins, the rescinders or others that they had a design to malign, he might depend upon being ill treated, and called a dog, slave, tory or fool; and it was also very difficult for a countryman to find where he might set in quiet to drink something for his refreshment, for there are those who are more ready to stir up sedition or slander than to stir a bowl of punch; by which practices the weaker sort are misled, and the less credulous abused.——And how was their inventive faculties lately employed to manifest their resentment against the rescinders, when he was best respected who could furnish the most odious figure or invective on the occasion.—And are there not many among them whose case we may lament, who at some seasons appeared frantic, superstitious, and in some degree idolaters, by their veneration for a tree and the Nos. 92, and the stated devoirs to them, and did not their sacrifice on the annual solemnity or feast of dedication of the juice of lemmons, wine, &c. which with the temper and behavior of the votaries, appear to have some resemblance of the ancient Bacchinalia; but if their disorders were the effects of frenzy only, some gentle and pacific measures may yet bring them to a right mind; many and various are the effects of an over heated imagination!—And have not many of the like things and behavior that are remarked of Boston also appeared in many other towns & places.——I might also consider the part acted by some of the reverend teachers in this land, and the effects thereof, but I shall not be particular respecting their conduct. Therefore upon the whole, I think it may be justly concluded, that considering the many artful practices upon the weaknesses of mankind, it would have appeared strange if the populace had not been so seduced or infatuated and misled.

Z. T.

answered Pa 516.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Inman,

At his Store on Greene's Wharf,

Choice new common and Superfine FLOUR,

—also a Variety of ENGLISH GOODS,—

with COPPER for Stills, &c.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square,

Near the Market, sells at the very lowest Prices,

WINE

Neat and genuine as Imported,

and fit for immediate Use, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, Gallon or Quart, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or single Bottle, viz.

Choice sterling Madeira, at £. 4 Old Tenor or 8s Sterl. a Gallon, or half a Dollar by the Bottle	Choice London Porter.
	Choice Mountain Malaga.
	White Lisbon. Teneriff.
	Caccavilla. Malmsey.
Best New York Madeira at £. 3 Old Tenor, or 6s Sterling per Gallon.	Pyal or Georges.
	Red Lisbon. Sherry.
Old Port. Claret.	Fontineac. Brandy.
	Old Jamaica & other Spirit
Very good sweet Wine.	Cyder by the Barrel.

West India and New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel or smaller Quantity.

Gentlemen in Town, Masters of Ships, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Custom, may depend upon having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kind, and delivered at any Part of the Town.

——Constant Attendance——

Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

☞ Cash given for BOTTLES.

N.B. All sizes of Cags, Stone Jugs, Bottles and Casks supplied at said Cellar.

William Jackson

Acquaints his Customers & others, that he has to sell

At his VARIETY STORE,

At the Brazen Head next the Town House, BOSTON,

A large and full Assortment of English and Hard-Ware Goods, among which are the following,

White, buff, blue, and scarlet Broad-Cloths, with a large Assortment of all other Colors, fine and coarse, Wilton Cloths, German Serges, Beaver-Coatings, Bearskins, Ratteens, Kerseys, Shallons, Buttons, Binding, &c of all Colours, knit Breeches Pieces of all sorts, Nankeens, black Everlasting and Salisbury Say, Cotton Velvets, Sagathies, Duroys & Fustians, Damascus, Allopeens, Grizzets, Broglios, with a large Assortment of Stuffs for Gowns, a handsome Assortment Mantua, Ducapes, and other Silks, sprigg'd Capuchin Silks, Persians & Taffities, Callicoes, &c. Bengalls, Cotton Holland, Ginghams, Linnen, Cambricks and Lawns of all Prices, thread, cotton, worsted, spun and other silk Hose, silk Gloves and Mitts, an Assortment of newest Fashion Ribbons, neat silk and black Russel Shoes, Clogs, Goloshoes, Durants, Tammies, Callamanco of all colours, Camblets and Cambleteens, &c. &c.

Nails, Brads and Tacks of all sorts, Shot, Powder, Lead, English and German Steel, brass Kettles, London Pewter of all kinds, frying and warming Pans, Sadlers Ware of all sorts, Locks, Hinges and Latches of all kinds, Buckles, Buttons, Knives, Scissars, Rasors, with a full Assortment of all kinds London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Hard Wares, too many to enumerate.

Looking-Glasses, Window Glass, long and short Pipes, Boxes of Wine Glasses and Cruets, Felt Hats, Crates of white & blue & white Tea-Cups, Saucers, Milk Jugs, English Loaf Sugars, &c. &c. &c.

John Gore, junr.

Opposite LIBERTY TREE, BOSTON,

Has to Sell,

A genteel Assortment of English Goods

suitable for all Seasons,

Which will be sold extreme low for Cash.

☞ A few Pieces of this Country manufactured Cloths for Mens Wear, ribb'd Worsted Hose, mixt Cotton & Linen white ditto, Lynn Shoes, Wool Cards, Tow Cloth, striped Swanskin, &c.—to be sold cheap.

N.B. North-American manufactur'd Mens and Womens Wear taken in Exchange for English Goods.

JOSEPH WARD,

Has opened a SCHOOL in King-Street, a little below the Town-House; where he teaches Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetick, the English Grammar, &c. on reasonable Terms.

Those who go to the Free Schools, and incline to learn the English Grammar, he will teach from 11 to 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and from 5 to 6 in the Afternoon ——The Misses will be taught at such Hours as will suit them best to attend. The utmost Care will be taken to instruct the Youth in the several Parts of Learning, and to train them up in the Way they should go.

N.B. Any Gentleman may send his Children one Quarter upon Trial, and allow what he pleases for their Instruction. *Boston, May 1. 1769.*

SPERMA CETI CANDLES,

of the best Kind, to be had of

Jonathan and John Amory,

in Kingstreet:—Where there is also

A fine Assortment of English Goods,

to be sold very low for Cash

JAMAICA SUGARS,

Of the finest Quality, suitable for Families or Shopkeepers, to be sold by LEWIS GRAY, at his Store near the Market, by the Hogshead, Barrel or Hundred Weight. Likewise good Flour, &c.

Whereas the Co-Partnership of

Chace and *Speakman*

Is mutually dissolved, This is to desire all Persons who are indebted to them to make speedy Payment; and likewise all those who have any Demands on said Company, to call and receive their respective Dues of T. CHACE, at the venerable Liberty-Elm.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine healthy Negro Boy, 17 Years old, brought up to Kitchen Work, and is fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A convenient House at the Corner of Black Horse Lane, leading to *Charlestown*-Ferry, with a large Shop, very suitable for Business, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Hickling*. Enquire of the Printers.

Glocester CHEESE

To be sold by WILLIAM JACKSON,

At his STORE next the Town-House.

Whoever has any sour or decay'd Wines (red or White) fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth by enquiring of the Printers.

Wanted to Charter,

A Vessel from 120 to 180 Tons, to Load Lumber for England. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted, an honest Boy that is fit to tend a Shop. Enquire of the Printers.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

Upon the Petition of *James Locke*, jun. Agent for the Town of *Ashby*, setting forth, That as the number of Inhabitants is but small, & those chiefly new beginners, and the greater Part of the Lands yet unsettled, & being destitute of a Minister and Meeting-House, & having the greatest Part of their Roads yet to make, and being desirous to settle the Gospel among them, and build a House for the public Worship; they therefore pray that a Tax of *One Penny half Penny* per Acre may be laid upon all the Lands of the non-resident Proprietors for five Years, to be appropriated to the Use of building a Meeting-House and settling a Minister.

In the House of Representatives, June 9. 1768.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioner Notify the Non-Resident Proprietors of this Petition, by inserting the Substance of it in two of the *Boston* News Papers, three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause on the second Wednesday of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted; and the Petitioner is also directed at the same Time to lay before this Court an account of the Number of Acres of unappropriated Lands in the said Town of *Ashby*, belonging to the Non-Resident Proprietors thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence, T. CUSHING, *Speaker.*

In COUNCIL, *June 9. 1768.*

Read and concurr'd, JOHN COTTON, *Dep. Secr.*

† Peter Haykins alias Gov. Barnard ‖ See Page 372 Vol. 1. & To Find the Instructions, resolves, &c of the Town of Boston turn to the Index. — vid page 157 — & the List pa. 161 & Antirescinders Ibid. ‡ Liberty Tree, whereon hung the Pageantry of the Stamp officer &c vid. pa. 193. Vol. 1. & vid. pa. 208.